The Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME 25. CHICAGO, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1871. NUMBER 142.

ALEXIS.

...l Highness, the Grand ... is Chicago.

... of His Triumphal ...y from Detroit.

... Cordially Welcomed ... Our Citizens.

... at the Tre... ...t Hou...

...ayor Medill---Eloquent ...ly by Alexis.

... the Grand Duke and His Suite.

...se Laid Out for To-Day ... To-Morrow.

...ciation of Alexis' ...e to America.

Have not seen him, and besides he is too young and too good-looking to get killed just yet.

SPECIAL DESPATCHES.

Bearing all this in mind, and much more, Mr. Sargent issued, last week, the following concise and explicit order:

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS TO EMPLOYES.—The pilot engine, carrying a large red flag, will run on the line as laid down on Special Time Table. The train with the Grand Duke Alexis and suite will follow the pilot engine. The engine carrying a large white flag and will leave each station 10 minutes behind the time as indicated in the time table. The special train, the pilot-engine forming a part of it, is to have *the right of way*, and no other train is to be moved on the line after the time of train must keep watchful lookout for the pilot engine at least 10 minutes before the time (and care is to be taken that switches are not open) placed upon the main track, and be kept out of the way until the special train has passed. Station agents at all stations will exhibit a white flag at the entrance switch, or at special more distant from station, if switch is on a curve, at least five minutes before the time upon the card, said flag to be shown until after the passage of the special train, indicating that all is clear, care being had that the pilot-engine forming a part of it, is to have *the right of way*. Station agents at all stations will exhibit a white flag at the entrance switch, or at special more distant from station, if switch is on a curve, at least five minutes before the time upon the card, said flag to be shown until after the passage of the special train, indicating that all is clear, care being had that the pilot-engine forming a part of it, is to have the right of way

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE — OR EXCHANGE — BUILDING, with lease, on Madison st. near Market, No. 58. Building, with lease, on Randolph st. No. 31. Building, with lease, on Clark st. No. 96. Building, with lease, on Van Buren st. No. 39. Building, with lease, on Van Buren, near Aberdeen-st.

Building, with lease, on Madison, near Curtis-st. Building, with lease, on Madison, near Aberdeen-st. House and lot, on Madison-st, near Hoyne; lot 24x72 ft.

House and lot, No. 16 South Jefferson-st; lot 24x100. 2 other houses and lots on Jefferson-st.

3 houses and lots on Van Buren-st, near Aberdeen-st.

2 cottages on Hoyne-st, between Monroe and Jackson-st.

1 house and lot on Hamilton av.

2 cottages and lots on Harrison-st.

2 two-story houses and lots on Flournoy-st.

2 houses and lots on Adams-st, between Paulina and Hoyne-sts.

2 houses on Monroe-st, with lots.

2 houses on Warren-av. with lots.

3 on Washington-st. with lots.

4 on Park-av. with lots.

3 houses on Lake-st, with lots.

1 marble front on Union Park-place.

Two-story house and lot on North Carpenter-st. Modern improvements.

1 on Rubbard-st.

3 cottages on Loomis-st, near Rucker-st.

5 2-story houses on Wabansea-av, with lots.

7 2-story and basement houses on Langley-av.

Two-story house and lot on Thirty-third-st, with lot.

Some on Wabash-av, Michigan-av, Burnside and Butterfield-sts.

A. P. DOWNS & CO., No. 39 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE — OR EXCHANGE — $12,000 — 3 LOTS ON Madison-st., and two on Monroe and Lumbermen-sts. 9 lots in Morton's subdivision, Block D, 35x125.

1 lot in Sedewig's Sub-division, 40x132.

1 lot in Tuckhaven's sub-division, 50x132.

5 lots at Ravenswood Sub-division.

10 lots at Maywood, in Desplaines' Addition to Maywood.

Some fine property at Riverside.

A large number of lots at Hyde Park and Kenwood.

Some fine lots at car works.

Acre property and lots at Calumet.

Some fine lots on Jackson and Adams-sts., near Robey, and some fine lots on Polk-st., near Halsted. Some on Fulton.

A large number of fine farms to exchange for city property. Some fine Iowa and Minnesota lands for sale cheap, or would exchange.

BURNT DISTRICT.

25x100 on Randolph-st., near Franklin.
25x100 on Franklin, near Randolph-st.
25x100 on Adams-st., near Dearborn.
25x100 on Wabash-av., near Van Buren.
50x100 on Randolph-st., near Franklin.
50x100 on Wabash, corner of Adams-st.
50x100 on Madison-st., west of Old Block.
40x100 on Madison-st., near Wabash-av.
60x111 on Clark-st., near Franklin.
25x100 on Adams-st., near the bridge.
25x100 on Sherman-st., near Van Buren. A. P. DOWNS & CO., 39 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE — BY WILLIAM D. KERFOOT & CO., 79 East Washington st.:

Michigan-av., near South Water st.
Michigan-av., 60x130 feet, near Randolph-st.
Michigan-av., 24x200, near Washington-st.
Dearborn-st., 60x130, near Washington-st.
Dearborn-st., 25x100, near Washington-st.
Washington-st., 42x180, near Wells-st.
Washington-st., 20x80, east of Franklin.
Washington-st., 40x160, west of Franklin.
Washington-st., corner of Wells, 42x118.
Clark-st., 50x110, near Van Buren.
Clark-st., 84x110, near Polk.
Clark-st., near Harrison, 100x100 feet.
North Clark-st., 80x80, south of Erie.
North Clark-st., 40x100, near Schiller.
North State, 50x100 feet, corner of Indiana.
Superior, 25x100, near Cass, north front.
Superior, 100 feet, east of Sinclair.
Superior, 50x100, east of Cass, south front.
Madison-st., 20x100, near Jefferson.
Madison-st., 25x100, near Aberdeen.
Madison, corner of Oakley, 33 feet.
Michigan-st., 50x100 feet, corner of Dearborn-st.
Fourth-av., 20x100 feet, east of Dearborn.
Michigan-st., 20x100 feet, east of Dearborn.

A large list of cheap lots for sale in the three divisions of the city, to which we call the attention of laboring men and those having small means. Liberal terms will be given.

FOR SALE — BY S. A. LINN & CO., 25 EAST Kinzie-st., Sentinel.

60x100, Superior-st, $100 per foot.
22½x132, North Wells-st, near Huron, $250.
25 feet corner Lasalle and Erie, $165.
25x100, Indiana, near Market, $125.
25x100, Ohio, near Market, $95 per foot.
25x173, Oak-st, east of Dearborn, $160.
80x100, Dearborn, corner Superior, $700.
20x100, Dearborn, south of Schiller, $175.
30 feet North Lasalle, fine corner, cheap for cash.
Brick house and lot, North Lasalle, near Indiana.
Two-story frame and brick basement house and lot, two blocks north of Division-st, $5,400.
House and lot, Bremer near Oak, $600.
50x132, Oak-st, east of State, $75 per foot.
80x200, Union, near Northwestern Railroad Depot, $10,000.
300 beautiful residence lots in vicinity of Lincoln Park. "North side our motto."

FOR SALE — BY H. C. MOREY, NO. 126 WEST Madison-st, South foot, corner Halsted and Van Buren-sts, with improvements: a choice corner.

40x100 feet, corner Wells and Lake.
40x100 feet, corner Clinton and Monroe-sts.
84x100 feet, corner Clinton and Jackson-sts.
75x150 feet, corner Clinton and Tyler-sts.
60x100 feet, corner Madison and Desplaines-sts.
52x100 feet Ireland cottage, Monroe-st, near Halsted; $4,250.

Store and deep lot, Randolph-st, near Desplaines, $10,000.

First-class brick residence, Adams-st, near Aberdeen, 25x80 feet, lot 170 feet deep; $15,000.

20 lots on Jackson and Adams-sts, near Leavitt, 150 feet deep; easy terms, or will exchange for improved property.

FOR SALE — 25x125, FRONTS NEAR MADISON, 24 x125 feet; 50x132, Green, near Madison, 100 feet per foot; 50x132, Madison, near Peoria; 24x160 on Madison, near Aberdeen; 40x160, Madison near Ann; 24x160, on Madison, near Halsted; 80x160, on Washington, near Ann; 24x160, on Madison, near Halsted; 80x160, corner Harrison and Wells-sts; 52x80, Franklin, near Madison; 132x160, on Canal, near Washington. Choice residence in the West Division. Any of the above property will all be explained by calling on D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 186 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE — CHOICE BUSINESS CORNER — OF the offers thus far made for the few lots which I proposed selling, two are now under contract. Both of them exchanged, including the Clark-st. property, opposite the Custom House. An offer of $1,250 per foot for 80x80 feet, southwest corner Madison and Clark-sts, I decline, wishing to sell only 40x70 feet on the corner, so as to reserve at least ten feet on Wells-st for a side entrance or show window on Wells-st, for the inside store on Madison-st, with the remaining 40x70 feet of the two lots so indicated, or the entire 80x80 feet; the latter for $40,000, payments long enough at intervals to suit the amount. Party-walls contracted and building. The property if improved will produce a remunerative rental. — THOS. B. BRYAN, Fidelity Safe Depository.

FOR SALE — VERY CHEAP — PARK AVCORNER of Ada-st and Washington-st, 66x124 feet; terms to suit; 40x160 feet, corner of Milwaukee-av and Union-st, paving-house, &c.; titles perfect. Apply to owner, JOHN C. HAIGH, 163 Lake-st.

FOR SALE — CHEAP — 80x100 FEET ON MARKET st., north of Van Buren-st. GEO. V. BYRD, 100 South Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE — VERY CHEAP — HOUSE OF 10 rooms, and lot, No. 158 Arnold-st, between Ninteenth and Twenty-fifth-sts, only $2,200.

Lot next south, only $1,000.

Cottage and lot just opposite, on Wentworth-av, only $1,300. Apply to J. REICAN, 10 Arnold-st; or, W. E. MAREGA, corner of Adams and Fifth-av

FOR SALE — CHOICE BUSINESS LOTS — LOT on corner Emery-st, near Throop, $1,000.

Lot, Halsted-st, near Campbell-av, $2,400. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 132 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE — LOT 70X120, CORNER HARRISON and Beach, near railroad. Lot 80x120 feet, No. 154 Washington-st. 80x100 on Madison, near Halsted. 24x111 feet on Madison, near Aberdeen. 24x132 feet, corner Monroe and Ann-sts; only $110 per foot. 25x100, Peoria, near Madison, $125 per foot. Choice residences in all parts of the West Division. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 186 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE — RESIDENCE CORNER PARK-AV. and Ada-st, 66x124 feet; large two-story and basement residence, corner Sheldon and Washington, lot 66x120, all improvements. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 186 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE — 75 ABERDEEN, 24X125, $6,500 EASY terms. Corner Washington and Peoria, 80x160 feet. Choice business property on Washington, Canal, Madison-sts, corner of Peoria. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 186 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE — AT A DECIDED BARGAIN, A corner lot, 80x90, corner Thirty-first and Butterfield-sts, if sold immediately. Apply to 1,202 Halsted-st., corner Harrison.

FOR SALE — FINE INVESTMENT — 172x125 FEET on Arnold-st., near Forty-fourth-st.; only $12 per foot, on long time. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 132 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE — A BARGAIN, ON WABASH-AV., 7 new house, 9 rooms, modern improvements, 6 years ground lease; only $2,500; easy terms. Also, corner lot cheap for good corner lot. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 132 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE — BARGAINS, AND LONG TIME — Lot, Price-place, near Halsted-st, $1,800.

Lot, Dana-av., near Lake, $1,200.

Two lots, Erie-st, near Lincoln, each $600.

Lot in Pierce's sub-division, near Halsted, $300.

Lot near Twelfth-st and Dupont as Park, $700.

Lot near Harrison and Calhoun-sts, $400. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 132 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE — ON POLK-ST., BETWEEN Desplaines and Halsted-sts., lot, 62x120, only $100 per foot. Also, on Van Buren-st, near corner of Wood, lot, 24x100, $80 per foot. J. H. KEELER, 262 Halsted-st., corner Harrison.

FOR SALE — BEAUTIFUL LOTS NEAR LINcoln Park and Fullerton. Five years' credit given and half the cash advanced to build, to make sure of your lots. Call at once. HALSEY D. WOOD, 40 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE — CHEAP — A HOUSE AND LOT ON Michigan-av., north of Sixteenth-st. Will take small farm or one or two carriages in part payment. Inquire at 56 East Seventeenth-st.

FOR SALE — BY W. H. LOOMIS & CO., 15 BAR mon court chance residence property, situated on Ellsworth and Cobb's common, between Thirty-first and Thirty-third streets. Will make it an object to those who will put up a first-class improvements.

FOR SALE — SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE lots on State, Van Buren, Adams, Dearborn, Monroe-sts., and Wabash and Michigan-avs, in the burnt district which I can sell very cheap. R. L. HOWORTH, 23 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE — COTTAGES — I HAVE ABOUT 20 nice cottages and lots, from $1,500 to $3,000, on North and West Sides. T. B. BOYD, 97 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE — THE ELEGANT BLICK HOUSE, 23 Michigan-av, with lot 24x100 feet, with about $5,000 furniture, will be sold at a bargain, and good time given. FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 40 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE — LOTS ON FIVE YEARS TIME with 8 per cent interest, convenient to horse cars, churches, schools, &c.; to parties purchasing who will build immediately, no cash payment required. FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 40 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE — THE VERY COMMODIOUS HOUSE No. 146 Thirty-first-st. Has 12 rooms, hot and cold water, and built by owner for his own use; lot 72 by 175 feet to alley, with good barn, 3 horse-car. FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 40 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE — AT A BARGAIN, SEVERAL VERY nice lots near Madison and 3d limits. Also, lots at Kenwood, very cheap, and on easy time. S. DELAMATER, 37 Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE — BY J. H. KEELER, 262 HALSTED st., corner Harrison.

Adams-st., corner Throop, 66x120.
Van Buren-st., near corner of Wood, 24x100, $80 per foot.
Lake-st., east of Lincoln, 40x107.
Polk-st., between Desplaines and Halsted, 62x120, $100 per foot.

FOR SALE — TWO FINE BRICK HOUSES with lots, in neighborhood of Twenty-second-st, on the avenues. Also, one of Twenty-second-st and one on Twenty-second-st, at a great bargain if sold soon. S. DELAMATER, 37 Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE — CHEAP — FIRST-CLASS HOUSE and lot. House balcony and basement, ground brick. Contains about ten rooms. Lot 37 feet, and deep front. Among the finest on the boulevard places in the city. Small payment down. Inquire on premises, 20 Indiana-av., near Sheffield-av.

FOR SALE — 20 FEET EAST FRONT ON OAK-st., by 87, six very low price ($6.) CLAFLIN ELIOT, 78 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE — A NON-RESIDENT HAS ORdered me to close out immediately, at such prices as can be obtained in the market, the following lots of property, viz: Houses and lots Nos. 47 and 49 Warner-st, 1st Ward; northeast corner Mallory and Mather-sts; a lot 18x118 on Polk-st., near Halsted; a lot 18x118 on Erie-st., near Halsted; a lot 18x118 on Kinzie-st., near Halsted. Also, a number of lots on other properties. E. H. CUMMINGS, 98 Fulton-st., 2 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE — CHEAP — LOT ON MADISON-ST., 4 west of Fifth-av. $1,650 per foot. FOWLE & COBBY, real estate agents, 78 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE — OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE, on Clark-st. (house rented at $40 per month) a long credit most desirable property; terms below what is generally asked for it. THOMAS B. BRYAN, Fidelity Safe Depository.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE — E. B. BOWEN & SON, 15 CENTRE-st, Lake View, offer the following desirable residence property, one mile west of Lincoln Park, near Fairgrounds, cottages, houses, lots, &c. Very cheap — now:

Two choice cottages, very nice, on Cleveland-av., east of Lincoln-st. Will take good vacant lots in part payment.

Two choice cottages and lot on Catharine-st., near Lincoln. Only $1,650. The cheapest place in Chicago.

Ten lots on Lincoln-st, only one-third cash. A great bargain. Cottage and nice new barn for two horses, 75-foot lot, near Harvard street, east of Centre-av. Only $2,500; small cash payment.

A nice 6-room cottage and lot, No. 47 Sterling-st, near corner of Polk and Centre-av. Only $1,600; part cash. The lot alone is worth the price.

Cottage and new Fifteen, east front, 20-foot lot and nice 6-room cottage, well built. Great bargain. Only $2,250—$1,000 cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years.

Handsome, new, corner Ogden-av. and Fifth-st. Only $5,000. Easy terms.

Fourth-st, corner Diller, new cottage and lot. Only $1,200. Easy payments.

Harrison-st., near Halsted and Lincoln, 5-room cottage and lot, only $2,250—half cash, balance easy.

Harrison-st., No. 46, east of Centre-av., good 7-story house and lot; added parcel. Choice. Only $5,500—one-third cash. North; a great deal more.

And many other good lots and houses, with possession May 1, in South and West Divisions.

FOR SALE — FOR MANUFACTURING FUR purposes, north of Kinzie, on the river, with steam power, and two blocks east of Halsted-st. GEORGE & HILL, 120 State-st.

FOR SALE — IF ANY ONE WANTS A LOT OR houses and lot, on easy terms, or monthly payments, on the cheapest and low prices of GEORGE H. HOSS, 40 Dearborn-st. Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE — $40,000 FEET, CORNER OF WABash-av and Washington-st., 67.50 per foot. 72 feet on Washington-st, near Wabash-av, $1,500 per foot; 80x100 feet, corner Washington and Franklin-sts. $70,000. Splendid lot on Madison-st., on long time; brick house on Centre-st, near Monroe-st., $10,000. Corner Hubbard and Lincoln-sts, $2,000. RICHARD MILNER & BIGDON, 220 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE — ON EASY TERMS, 41 FEET ON West Washington-st, near Robey and Leavitt-sts; 40 feet on East Randolph-st., near Michigan-av; 40 feet on Fifth-av, near Polk-st, near Fifth-av.

2 lots with cottages on North Ada-st.

2 lots with residences on Indiana-av., near Thirty-first-st.

C. McDONNELL, 12 Masonic Building.

FOR SALE — CHEAP — ONLY $1,200 CASH. A neat cottage and lot, with splendid new barn, 24x30, 16 feet high, roofed for hay, 2 stalls and room for carriages. Alley in rear, water in yard, with other improvements. In one block from paved streets, and horse-cars. Private room is rented for $15 per month. Abstract from government down, and title perfect. This is a decided bargain. Apply to No. 1, Norton-st., between Polk and Gurley-sts., and May-st., and call to-day.

FOR SALE — AT A SACRIFICE IF TAKEN AT once—25 feet on the southwest corner of Thirty-first and Butterfield-sts. Title perfect and street is graded. Apply at ROBERTSON'S stationery Rooms, 79 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE — BUSINESS PROPERTY — HOUSE and lot, Van Buren-st, east of Halsted. Must be sold this week, very easy terms. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 132 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE — OR EXCHANGE — THREE FINE Grove lots on Forty-fifth-st, near Grand Boulevard; will take part in exchange. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 132 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE — ONE OF THE BEST BUSINESS lots on the West Side, on Madison-st, 20 feet 6 inches deep, south front, near Halsted-st; now is the time for a business corner. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 132 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE — MONROE-ST., NEAR LINCOLN — Two houses and lots, 24x132 feet; 1 story and basement cottage, and 2-story house, and lot 40x125; price for 60 feet, $6,000. Apply to J. D. WEBER, 279 Park-av.

FOR SALE — 50 FEET, IMPROVED, ON WEST Madison-st, near Loomis; also, one or more lots on Ann-st, near Ogden-av. Must be sold. Apply to A. or B. H. BULKLEY, 69 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE — HOUSES AND LOTS ON THE following streets: Monroe, Harrison, Jackson and Adams, near Aberdeen; South Jefferson, Desplaines, and Halsted, near Monroe; on Monroe, near Halsted, and Wabash-av, near Twenty-eighth-st. Also, lots for sale in the Burnt district. PHILIP HURD and CHANDLER, Real Estate Agents, 95 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE — ON FOURTH-AV., NEAR CORTLAND-st, the double two-story house and lot 20x100 at a bargain and on long time. J. L. CORTHELL, Room 3, 122 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE — AT A SACRIFICE, A FOUR STORY marble front house and lot, house is first class in every respect and rented at $500 to $600. Price only $7,000. J. S. SCOVEL, 537 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE — DESIRABLE RIVER LOT, NEAR Twelfth-st bridge, running through to Lumber-st, at a bargain. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and House-renting Agency, 285 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE — A LARGE LIST OF IMPROVED and unimproved property in all parts of the city. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and House-renting Agency, 285 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE — LOTS ON WEST JEFFERSON-ST. Cheaper than any other. Call of C. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and House-renting Agency, 285 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE — STORE, WITH LONG PAID-UP ground lease; must sell to pay incumbrance; on Madison-st, near Halsted. Cash, time, or exchange for city or goods. Address BURNT-OUT, Tribune.

FOR SALE — 25 PER CENT BELOW VALUE for cash, or on time, lot 30x80 feet, on Polk-st, near Leavitt; only $2,500, if taken at once. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 132 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE — GREAT BARGAIN, LONG TIME, cottage, 7 rooms, fine lot, Washington-av, near Paulina-st; $2,000; small payment down. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 132 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE — WONDERFUL BARGAINS FOR cash, cottage, lot, and large barn, near Polk-st and Centre-av; only $1,600.

Small cottage and lot near Thirty-first-st and Halsted, only $700. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 132 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE — LOTS SLAUGHTERED FOR CASH, or part cash, balance time; 50x132, Green, near Madison, $1,500 per foot; 80x160 feet, corner Washington and Franklin-sts, $70,000. MILNER & BIGDON, 220 West Madison-st.

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FOR SALE — OR EXCHANGE — 2 LOTS ON CHEstnut-st, near Sedgwick; 2 lots on Lincoln-av, near Diversey; will take good farm houses for part. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 132 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE — $1,000, BELOW VALUE FOR CASH. 2 stores on Lake-st, near Wood, 4 years' ground lease; $1,500. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 132 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE — HOUSE AND 9 YEARS' LEASE ON Green-st., near Van Buren; rent $600; worth $2,000; $1,200 must be cash. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 132 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE — VERY CHEAP, EASY TERMS — Fringe place, cottage and lot, $2,650.

Cathedral-st., cottage and lot, $1,600.

New house and lot, Lincoln-av., $2,200.

Clover-court, cottage and lot, $1,200.

Nobleman-st., cottage and lot, $1,600.

Halsted-st., cottage and lot, $2,000.

R. G. GOODWILLIE, 132 West Madison-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE — AT HYDE PARK — A BARGAIN. ment.—We are offering large lots only four miles from the Court House, on high ground, near the new boulevard, and only a one-half hour ride. If you want a home come and see us. STOREY & GRIFFIN, Real Estate Agents, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE — $100 CASH FOR FOUR GOOD SUBurban lots, worth now $250. Very hard up, or trade for watches or clothing. JONES, Merchant Tailor, 94 Clark-st.

FOR SALE — 5 ACRES BEAUTIFUL GROVE, with large front on the lake shore drive. BOYD & WINSLOW, 81 Lake-st.

FOR SALE — CHEAP LOTS, FOR CASH, EXcieve cool, near depot, lot, $250. Reuben-st, near Fifty-second-st, lot, $225. Improvements going on with car works, lot, sale, lot 100 ft., on mile south of Kensington. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 132 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE — ON P. S. NOTHLY PAYMENTS, 2 houses, 5 rooms, 1 of 6 rooms, lot, 24 feet front; only $1,000 each. If these do not suit, I have others. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 132 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE — FINE INVESTMENT — 20 ACRES on Lincoln-av., 13 miles from Lincoln-av. office; nice for subdivision; only $600 per acre, on 10 years' time. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 132 West Madison-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE — FARM 160 ACRES — 6 MILES southwest Valparaiso, 4 m. . northeast of Hebron, adjacent Corners, 100 acres under plow, well fenced with rail and plank; 10 tons tame hay; never-failing water; 2 wells; 2 houses, 1 new; 2 barns; 2 orchards; 2 wells. Price, $25.00 per acre; one-third cash, balance 2, 3, 4 years, 10 per cent interest. Also, 80 acres adjoining for rent for 12 (eleven) years, all in; 7 acres timber; 2 acres orchard; 2 wells. Cash or share. Farming stock for sale. JAS. H. HOLSEY, southwest corner State and Harrison-sts, up stairs.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE — 80 ACRES choice land, near Peru, Ill., and 120 acres near Turner Junction, 25 miles from Chicago, for good city property; improvements, 2 living wells, small division; cash or share. Farming stock, tools, and stock for sale. JAS. H. HOLSEY, southwest corner State and Harrison-sts, up stairs.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

8 ELDRIDGE-COURT — TWO FURNISHED front suites, or single rooms, with first-class table. Modern conveniences.

15 SOUTH HALSTED-ST. — MUSIC ROOMS OF Mr. CHARLES FARNSLEY and family, and convenient to the car, omnibus and depot. Also, table boarders wanted.

19 ELDRIDGE-COURT — A NICELY FURnished room, with board, suitable for one or two gentlemen.

24 HOOP-COURT, ONE BLOCK EAST OF Union Park, near Madison-st cars — A large unfurnished room; also, furnished room for rent; with board if desired. Private family; well-cooked meals; terms reasonable.

26 ABERDEEN-ST — FURNISHED FRONT parlor, with board.

46 PRICE-PLACE — ACCOMMODATION CAN be found for gentlemen boarders, at $5 per week.

71 NORTH PEORIA-ST. — PLEASANT ROOM, with board, for gentlemen. Day boarders wanted.

90 WARREN-AV. — A PLEASANT ROOM WITH board, can be obtained for two single gentlemen, or a family of two persons. Terms moderate. Reference exchanged.

382 WEST MADISON-ST., CORNER CENTRE-av. — A nicely furnished room for rent with good board.

388 WEST ADAMS-ST. — ONE NICELY FURnished room, suitable for two gentlemen, with board; terms reasonable.

393 WEST TAYLOR-ST. — PLEASANT FRONT room, front board, with first-class board, in a private family, for two persons.

453 WABASH-AV. — FRONT ROOM AND ALcove, with board, for rent.

469 MICHIGAN-AV. — TO RENT, TWO pleasant front cleave rooms, with board; also one single room.

506 WABASH-AV. — A SUITE OF DESIRABLE front rooms, furnished with board; also, a room, suitable for two persons. Reference exchanged.

550 FULTON-ST. — BOARD AND ROOM FOR gentlemen can obtain good board and room at reasonable rates.

559 FULTON-ST. — BOARD AND ROOM FOR a lady, to room with another. The room is elegantly furnished, very warm, on the first floor. Reference exchanged and required.

560 MICHIGAN-AV. — A FRONT SUITE OF rooms to rent, with board, in a private family.

564 MICHIGAN-AV. — ROOM OR SUITES OF rooms, with board, if desired, are offered in a splendid marble house.

605 MICHIGAN-AV. — FURNISHED ROOMS with board for gentlemen.

632 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., CORNER OF Lincoln — A large front room to rent, with board, unfurnished; room is also furnished.

657 MONROE-ST. — A HANDSOMELY FURnished front room, with board.

665 WABASH-AV. — LARGE FURNISHED front room, with board, for two or three gentlemen. Also, a few table boarders wanted. Charges reasonable.

758 WEST LAKE-ST. — SPLENDID ROOM FOR two gentlemen, with first-class board at reasonable rates. House modern improvements; call and see room.

767 WABASH-AV. — ONE LARGE FRONT room, with board, for gentlemen and wife or two gentlemen. Private family.

776 MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR TWENTY-first-st. — Two large parlor bedrooms, furnished, with board, in a private family. Reference given and required.

824 WABASH-AV., BETWEEN SIXTEENTH-st and Eighteenth-sts. — Very handsomely furnished front two-story room; also, accommodations for three or four table boarders.

878 WABASH-AV. — FURNISHED ROOM TO rent with board; also day boarders accommodated.

938 INDIANA-AV., CORNER TWENTIETH-st. — A gentleman and wife can have furnished rooms and first-class board, most reasonable.

1010 INDIANA-AV., CORNER TWENTY-second-st. — Furnished or unfurnished rooms, with first-class board; also, table boarder wanted.

1058 INDIANA-AV., CORNER TWENTY-fourth-st. — Rooms to rent, with board, handsomely furnished rooms, with or without alcove, with first-class table.

1111 PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR TWENTY-fourth-st. — Large furnished room with closet and board for two. Day boarders accommodated. Reference exchanged.

1147 PRAIRIE-AV. — A PLEASANT SUITE of rooms to rent with board on reasonable terms. Private family; references given.

1200 PRAIRIE-AV., CORNER TWENTY-sixth-st. — Pleasant rooms with board (suite or single), for gentlemen; omnibuses pass the door.

1228 INDIANA-AV. — BOARD FOR GENtlemen and wife or single gentlemen.

A HANDSOME SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS in Grace Union Park, with board, to gents and wife, or a few single gents; also, table boarders. Terms low, with references. No other boarders. Address PRIVATE FAMILY, Tribune office.

A VACANCY, NEAR SIXTEENTH-ST. — PARalcove front room, with first-class board, in private family; also bath. Address G F, Tribune office.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE BOARDED IN A strictly private family on West Washington-st, near Union Park. None but those who are able and willing to pay a price commensurate with the surroundings need apply. A good table, kept neatly. Best of ref.; terms reasonable. Address A. B., Tribune office.

WARREN-AV., NEAR WOOD-ST. — PLEASANT rooms, with board, for gentleman and wife and two or three single gentlemen. Private home in a small family. Address E 15, Tribune office.

WEBER HOUSE — 138 WEST LAKE-ST. — FIRST-class home near newly furnished. Terms reasonable. Transient, $2.00 per day; day board, $5.00 per week.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD — I WOULD LIKE AN ALCOVE OR room unfurnished, with first-class table board for self and wife, on the West Side. References exchanged. Address J. S., Tribune office.

BOARD — I WILL PAY ONE HUNDRED DOLlars a week for suite of rooms with first-class table, for self and wife. Private family on West Side, near Union Park preferred. Address CLAYTON, Tribune office.

BOARD — A GENTLEMAN WISHES DAY board in a family where there are no other boarders, and forbids below-stairs. Must be within 10 minutes' walk of the corner of Lake and Clark-sts. Address, stating terms and location, BOARD, Tribune office.

BOARD — A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESire board and room in a private family, on the west side, not to exceed $12 per week. Address, J. G., Tribune office.

BOARD — A PLEASANT BOARDING PLACE is wanted for self and wife, West or North Side, latter preferred, north of Eighteenth-st. Best of references can be furnished. Terms must be moderate. Address with location and terms, WINKOOP, Tribune office.

BOARD — GOOD ROOM AND BOARD IN THE vicinity of Twenty-second-st, for a lady. Reference given and required. Address 97, Wabash-av.

BOARD — AND A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front room for gentleman and wife; also a room adjoining for elderly lady. South Side east of State. Best of references. Address for four days, A 76, Tribune office.

BOARD — BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, IN A private family where there are no other boarders. Address A M C, Tribune office.

BOARD — FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, WITH a handsomely furnished front room, in private family and good water. Address MICHIGAN AVENUE, Tribune office.

BOARD — AND SUITE OF ROOMS, ON SOUTH Side, for gentleman and wife. Must be first-class and pay good price for good board. Address, giving terms and particulars, B 2, 46 Wabash-av.

BOARD — FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE AND single gentleman, parlor and two bedrooms, first or second floor. Tables must be the very best, as a life of great suffering will be saved. Address, in confidence, J. B. REDMOND, 10 Twenty-fourth-st.

BOARD — BY A YOUNG LADY, EMPLOYED during the day, in a private family, east of State-st. Address BELLE M., Tribune office.

BOARD — WITH SUITE OF UNFURNISHED rooms, by a gentleman and wife, in a private family and girl's years old. Address W 7, 745 Michigan-av.

BOARD — AND FURNISHED ROOM, FOR WIFE and child, by a gentleman. Private family preferred. Address Mrs. K. L., Tribune office.

BOARD — AND ROOM, FOR SELF AND WIFE, in a private family on the West Side. Address, with full particulars, W. A., Tribune office.

BOARD — AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED room, for gentleman and wife, on the North Side, north of Chicago avenue, by a pleasant family on the West Side. Address G. E. 2, Tribune office.

BOARDING — GENTLEMAN AND WIFE AND child (3 years old) desire board and room in private family, on the North Side, south of Chicago avenue, and west of Clark-st. Address, stating terms, location, and number of rooms, G. F., Tribune office.

BOARD — I WILL PAY ONE HUNDRED DOLlars a week for suite of rooms with first-class table, for self and wife. Private family on West Side, near Union Park preferred. Address CLAYTON, Tribune office.

BOARD — A GENTLEMAN WISHES DAY board in a family where there are no other boarders, and forbids below-stairs. Must be within 10 minutes' walk of the corner of Lake and Clark-sts. Address, stating terms and location, BOARD, Tribune office.

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BOARDING — GENTLEMAN AND WIFE AND child (3 years old) desire board and room in private family, on the North Side, south of Chicago avenue, and west of Clark-st. Address, stating terms, location, and number of rooms, G. F., Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST — ON SUNDAY, THE 24TH INST., A SMALL front soiree, or single reward, with first-class table. Modern conveniences required.

LOST — ON SUNDAY, THE 24TH INST., A SMALL black and tan dog; had on collar, bridle and chain; answers to the name of Jerry. Any one returning the same to the owner, or giving information where he is to be found, will receive a liberal reward.

LOST — DEC. 8, A SMALL BROWN PONY, STAR in forehead, heavy tail. Had on halter, bridle and blanket when last seen. Liberal reward will be pa

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL.

...ledding of Music Rapidly Approaching Completion.

...s at the Globe, Michigan Avenue, and Opera House.

...e and Musical Events in Other Parts of the World.

...phical Sketch of the Great Actor, J. H. Hackett.

Chicago.

THE NEW ACADEMY OF MUSIC ...approaches completion, and Messrs. Gardner...man, Hume, *et al.* are perfectly confident ...t week from to-morrow night will find the ...e ready for occupancy by the public and ...ham Company. A glimpse at the interi... is a remarkable scene just now, and the ...the exception of this scene, the part falls ...rally into the light soprano category, and Mlle. Th...ens is a dramatic soprano. Mlle. Columbus, who played *Isabella*, sang her two nine effectively. Signor Vizzani's *Roberto* and Signor Antonucci's *Egrimonte* were well sustained; the trio with them and *Alice* went with particular effect.

—A recently received Eastern exchange, speaking of Madame Parepa-Rosa, says: "She is gradually moving eastward with her English company, and is now in Buffalo, where the Grand Duke attended her Christmas performance of 'Martha.' He presented her the next day a magnificent pair of bracelets. On the 5th of January the troupe are to open a three weeks' engagement in Boston, and on the 8th of February we shall have them again in New York. They will then produce three works in which we have not heard them, 'La Gazza Ladra,' which they have recently played in Cincinnati and elsewhere; the 'Ballo in Maschera,' and Chevalier's 'Les Deux Journees,' under the English title of 'The Water Carrier.'"

—"Herr Wachtell," says the New York *Tribune* of the 26th, "is made a very successful Western tour, and has paid us a brief visit in New York, en route for Philadelphia. He sang the Postilion of Longjumeau at a Christmas matinee at the Grand Opera House, before an immense audience, and received enthusiastic applause. Miss Caslino, Herr Vic...ag, and Herr Franosch being the principal supporters. He appears in Philadelphia on Friday, and there goes to Washington, Baltimore and some of the principal Western cities, returning to New York for the Parepa-Rosa season of Italian Opera in the Spring. We are informed that his share in the profits of his American tour has already reached the sum of $40,000. His contract with Mr. Carl Rosa has still four or five months to run."

—Says the New York *Citizen*: "Mademoiselle Aimee has had her lovely face and form photographed in forty-five different positions. If she would only kindly consent to have her rings and jewels photographed on a separate card, one might have a chance to see herself. That pretty dark lithograph of her was by all odds the handsomest and most artistic picture at the Institute Fair. No one ever grew tired of that sweet, arch face, with the side-parted mass of (boughten) hair; the almond-shaped, long, lovely, lingering eyes (beflendonned); the vagrant and heavy rolled braid ($3 at the lowest) which wanders from the shapely head to her white neck and sown her waxlike arms; the vivid pink, and white of the two ...dham troupe, is not yet ...

—"Telfer Bough...'s a title calculated to ...rations of a merry, jovial, ...a drama or spectacle ...opposite of the tragic, ...unsatisfactory affair which ...at the Globe Theater for the ...might have been reckoned a good ...hundred years ago, when its ...tendencies were always adapted it for ...but for the ...right and happy Christmas-...Candidly, Mr. Lan-...*Lady* to have spared us the ...and *Agnes*—terrible taking-off ...his brief action; of *Lovell's* angstun ...the tragic; of *De Cesare's* rumores at ...action; of the *Baron's* idiot-...ing his vast domain so fool-...ciating sacrifice of natural ...which a full-grown man ...kingly and singing which is in-...aperial attraction." After a ...ance of Mathilde's and a ...ght not to be subjected to any ...hin that which is unavoidable ...of one of those extraordinary ...advance judgment, by which ...gers, the world over, occasionally ...divert failure to embody the ...magnificent play. "The Musketeer ...en produced at the Globe is a great ...ure—and, indeed, in the matter of ...tuments, costumes, etc., it is handsomer, and, besides, is tolerably acceptable ...ternal interests of truthful comment ...t it should be said that the piece is not ...as a holiday spectacle. Still, it has ...days during the week ...be retained this week, together ...farce, said to be extremely rich, entitled ...on Parle Français." There will be two ...nees to-morrow, afternoon and evening, ...iar matinees on Wednesday and Saturday.

MICHIGAN AVENUE THEATRE.

...ndham Company will begin the year ...ubercloak religious comedy of "Oura," ...inction of which will be signalized by the ...of Mr. Wyndham, and his appearance in ...ular role of *Hugh Chaford*. The cast will ...clude Miss Reynold and Miss Florence ...and Messrs. Bruce, Giddens, and Boleyn ...Oura," as given by such a company, is a ...reat, and the week should be a successful ...Next week, Billy Manning returns, and ...ve some of his old songs for a two-week ...

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE.

...gton's Minstrels announce a new and ...ing programme for the first week of the ...year. It includes, in the first part, the usual ...of well-rendered sentimental and comic ...ending with "The Medley Chorus," while ...second part is found "Where the Woodbine ...Round the Door," Dr. Kent's character ...Arrington's diatribe on "Woman's Sufferings," San Trico's "Haunted House;" a vocal ...dle, "Come Where My Love Lies Dreaming" ...A Big Mistake," by Arlington, Cotton, ...ds, and Morton; and, to conclude, the capital ...ch of "New Year's Calls," with its hand-...ercery, and a skating exhibition by Eu-...ball.

THE STAR COURSE.

...e second era of the South Side Star Lecture ...se will be inaugurated two weeks from to-...day, January 15, at the Michigan Avenue ...Church, with a concert by the well-...es and highly popular Barnabee Concert ...ny, consisting of Mrs. Jennie Dutton, pianiste; ...s. A. R. Clark, contralto and pianist; Mr. W. ...ssenden, tenor (both of these new acquisi-...are pending with); actors all over the ...and from the well-known ability of those ...secured, it is fair to presume that the ...company is to be of the highest order of ...season of the Wy...ndham troupe, is not yet ...ed here.

GLOBE THEATRE.

...Telfer Bough"...is

The Chicago Tribune.

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SUNDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1871.

THE OLD YEAR.

It is usually in order, upon the last day of the year, to indulge in pleasant reminiscences, to recount with excusable local pride the increase in our growth and the renewed development of our material resources, to note the prominent events which have occurred, and to make the pages of THE TRIBUNE a municipal cyclopædia of statistical information, upon which we are at liberty to predicate the most highly-colored expectations for the New Year. In past years, our readers will bear us witness, we have not been remiss either in reminiscence or prophecy; we have always dwelt with pleasure upon what has been done in the Old Year, and augured to the extremest limit of possibility what we should accomplish in the New.

A year ago to-day we donned the mantle of prophecy, and blew the prophetic trumpet with all the vigor of Daniel, little expecting that before the year was over we should be playing the rôle of Jeremiah. In our exulting confidence we forgot that "Man proposes and God disposes," and, in this state of oblivious security, we pointed to our business and buildings; our stocks of goods and our shipping; our Board of Trade and our banks; our places of amusement and our churches; the grandeur of our public institutions, and the opulence of our private residences. We exulted then in a palatial station, flanked with the busy marts of commerce and the elegant temples of art; and to-day we sit down to our task once more, in front of a furniture-factory and behind a lumber-pile, and between these two extremes there is the memory of a night of flame and a day of terror. In that little handful of hours we lost the accumulations of previous years, and all our rosy anticipations vanished in smoke.

We have no disposition to regard the Old Year with very pleasurable recollections. It was a year in which fire and flood and storm were let loose to do their worst; in which war and famine and pestilence stalked abroad at noonday; a year in which thousands lost life, and other thousands their homes and the results of years of toil. The most of this loss was suffered in the fatal month of October, and Chicago endured her full proportion of it. Looking at our annual prophecy, however, from the standpoint of our ashes, there is a theoretical consolation in the fact that, if the fire had not come, our prophecy would have been fulfilled, and by the same token, looking forward, we have pluck enough left to take up the stitch that has been dropped, and go on weaving our fabric into a finished and beautiful web.

And, while the Old Year is still seen only dimly through the cloud of smoke, there are some bright spots in it, the brightest of which is the wonderful charity which the world has sent us for the healing of our hurt, and the cheerful fact that our energy was not obliged to lean with one arm upon a Fire Department, and the other upon an insurance department, and thus fall to the ground when these weak props gave way, but that it is still left us, with which we may apply the balm to our wounds, and go on our way of restoration stronger, and better, and braver than ever. The Old Year has taught us new lessons for our municipal salvation, so plain that the wayfaring man, though a fool, cannot err therein; has exposed the insecurity of what we deemed impregnable, so that we may avoid it hereafter; has shown us the real value of money, and how it may best be applied; has developed latent powers in every man and woman, which otherwise might have remained concealed; and has taught us new ideas in the administering of the social economy, to bear fruit hereafter.

It should also be a matter of supreme congratulation that while the Old Year, before it closed, found us possessed of courage and energy sufficient to rehabilitate ourselves in the New, it has also witnessed an uprising of honesty against dishonesty, so that official corruption shall not stand as an obstacle in the way of our restoration. It is equally a matter of congratulation that our poor are better provided for than ever before, that our important public institutions will be administered without interruption, and that there is work enough for all to do at remunerative wages.

Looking back upon this Old Year, with its memorable record and the eventful changes it has wrought in our midst, we are not disposed to-day to do much in the line of unconditional prophecy. Our song is necessarily small. Still it may not be injudicious to claim that, profiting by the lessons of the past and enjoying the blessings of Almighty God, we may, one year from to-day, look back upon a year of unexampled prosperity, and behold our waste places hidden from sight, and find that the Happy New Year which we shall wish our readers to-morrow has been a reality indeed.

Ring out the old, ring in the new,
Ring happy bells across the snow;
The year is going, let him go;
Ring out the false, ring in the true.

THE INDICTMENT OF ALDERMEN.

The special grand jury in the matter of the alleged bribery and corruption of city officers adjourned yesterday, their term having expired by limitation of law. The result of the brief investigation they were able to make is shown in indictments against no less than thirteen Aldermen and ex-Aldermen. The names of the indicted persons will be found in the report of the court proceedings.

The regular grand jury of the January term will be sworn next week, and will have, if necessary, a whole month in which to investigate. The special grand jury have been embarrassed in their examination by a sickening epidemic which has attacked a large number of persons needed as witnesses, and who could not appear before the grand jury without endangering their health. It has been further embarrassed by the fact that many persons, knowing facts important to this investigation, have been called out of the city upon pressing business, which required their personal attention. By the exercise of proper medical skill, it is probable that the sick will be sufficiently convalescent to appear before the end of January, and it is likely that the absent witnesses will so hurry up their business elsewhere as to be back before the close of the month.

We have no purpose to discuss the question of the guilt or innocence of the several persons indicted. That is a matter to be determined by a court and jury in the regular course of justice. But the fact that public officers can, if guilty of official misconduct, be reached by legal proceedings, will prove very gratifying to the friends of honest government. It is an assurance that the public have some protection against official wrong; and that men in office are not beyond the restraining and punishing arm of the law and of the courts. Of the specific acts charged against these persons we know nothing, beyond the general charge of having demanded or received pecuniary consideration for official votes. The period covered by the investigation extends from January 27, 1870, to the present time, and therefore includes those Aldermen elected in November, 1869, November, 1870, and November, 1871. Nine teen of them elected in November last, and who became Aldermen less than a month ago, are implicated in the proceedings of the last three weeks, has not yet been disclosed. Though some of those elected at the last election have been indicted, they were old members. None of the new members are implicated in the list. Large as is the list, the public, who have only a general knowledge of the men, will note several names which had been designated by common report as likely to be open to indictment. Perhaps the list will be extended by the new grand jury.

The result of this proceeding will prove of value. It will be a warning to future Aldermen. It will teach public officers that, when they accept bribes, or demand bribes, they are placing their character and their personal liberty in the hands of others who, however willing to profit by the corruption, hold the dishonest official in contempt, and will, in time, surely ventilate the whole business. The indictment of these men will have the healthful effect of rendering the office of Alderman an unprofitable one, and therefore without those charms which have frequently induced men to abandon all other business to adopt that of a professional Alderman. Being no longer profitable, the office will not be sought by those who seek place for plunder, and who are willing to spend many thousands of dollars to be elected, intending by dishonest official acts to reimburse themselves, and make liberal profit in addition. The people of other municipalities in all parts of the country are looking to this city with anxious interest as to the effort to reform the city government and extirpate dishonesty in office. The fact of these indictments—that a grand jury has had the moral courage to investigate official conduct, and bring those accused of corruption to trial, will be accepted as a precedent to be followed everywhere, and to be kept up until civil government is rescued from the hands of professional plunderers, and entrusted to honest officers. The people may make mistakes, and unwittingly elect unworthy men to office; but, if the courts of justice are open to the prompt and proper conviction and punishment of the guilty officers, the dangers resulting from popular mistakes are lessened.

THE GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

It is stated that the prices demanded by the owners of the ground composing the square on which the Post Office stood before the fire bring the aggregate sum up to $3,100,000 for five-sixths of the block, the remaining sixth being already owned by the government. Upon the probability that the Commissioners appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to pass an opinion upon the value of the ground will advise him that the price demanded by the owners is too high, a heated controversy has already commenced between the owners of ground within, or adjacent to, the twenty-four squares immediately surrounding the old site, to secure the new location. Unfortunately for the plans of these gentlemen, the law under which the Secretary is acting requires him to proceed to obtain the remainder of the square by condemnation before looking elsewhere. His powers are not exhausted when he rejects the offer of the owners; but he is expressly required to institute proceedings for the condemnation of the property before putting the Post Office and Custom House on a wheelbarrow. The law is as follows:

That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to purchase, at private sale, or by condemnation, in pursuance of the statute of the State of Illinois, the remainder of the square of ground now held or belonging to the United States, on which the Custom House and Post Office building lately destroyed by fire in the city of Chicago was situated, if the same can be obtained *either by private purchase or condemnation*, at what, in the judgment, is a fair and reasonable price for the grounds; but, if not, then it shall be his duty to purchase, in one of the squares next to and immediately surrounding the square in which said building destroyed by fire was located, and as soon as to be erected on the square purchased a fire-proof building suitable for the accommodation of the Custom House, Sub-Treasury, Post Office, United States Courts, and Pension and Internal Revenue offices; and for the purchase of this ground, the appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, $2,000,000, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall cause proper sites and estimates to be made, so that no expenditure shall be made or authorized for the full completion of said building, including the cost of the site, exceeding $5,000,000, and before any money is expended on construction of the building the plan of the same shall be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, the Postmaster General, and the Attorney General: *Provided*, that no money hereby appropriated shall be used in the purchase of said site until a valid title to said site of such building shall be vested in the United States, and until the State of Illinois shall cede to the United States the right to tax or levy any assess said site, or the property of the United States that may be thereon during the time that the United States shall be or remain the owner thereof.

The theory of the law, and the intention of Congress, clearly were, that the site of the government buildings should not be changed until all the means for obtaining the ground at its true and actual value had been tried and had failed. And this theory and this intention were based upon obvious principles of justice. The government building was located on its site, at the corner of Monroe and Dearborn streets, fifteen years ago, since which time many persons have invested their money in the vicinity on the faith of its permanent occupancy by the United States for the purposes of a Post Office, Custom House, etc. A change cannot now be made for light and transient reasons. It cannot be made, under the law, merely because some other square can be bought for less money. It cannot be made at all, unless the Secretary of the Treasury shall decide that the award to be hereafter made by a court and jury is more than "a fair and reasonable price for the ground." The verdict or finding of a jury in such a case can be set aside by the Judge, if deemed by him exorbitant, and a new jury empanelled to try it over again. With so many safeguards and remedies, there is small probability that the new government buildings will be erected on any other than the square on which the Post Office formerly stood.

BOSS TWEED AND BOSS NAPOLEON.

The New York *World*, speaking of the fallen Tweed, remark, that "His fall is, perhaps, the most sudden and impressive of any that has happened in our time, except that of Louis Napoleon." Wide as the difference is between the careers of these two men, there are, nevertheless, many points in each which bring the other to mind. Tweed has made himself almost as prominent an object of attention in America as Napoleon ever did in France; and though his reputation has had no bright side to it, such as Napoleon's has gained from the splendor of his surroundings and the glow of an imperial name, the ignominy to which he has sunk is as complete as that of his French counterpart. The career of each has been brilliant in its way, and the sway which each acquired was absolute over the empire which it covered. Both wielded vast power, and both achieved, through it, vast wealth, and vast worldly consequence. Each accomplished his ambitious purpose by similar means, taking advantage of the besetting weakness of the people. Among the French this weakness was a worship of heroes, and an inordinate fondness for military glory; among Tweed's late subjects it was the worship of the almighty dollar which helped him to the accomplishment of his nefarious ends. A certain portion of the community Tweed found intent upon making money by foul means. The rest were equally intent upon making money by fair means; but still so intent that they had no time or disposition to watch their rulers.

The two illustrious outlaws whom we are considering were alike unscrupulous as to the means which they employed in carrying out their ends, and equally selfish in those ends. Both were alike enemies of society, though each may, by the very enormity of his deeds, become unwittingly a benefactor to the community in which he operated; since the besetting vices of the day are by the force of these examples made more flagrant, and hence more likely to be overhauled. Finally, the great French fraud and the great Tammany thief have been equally brilliant in their fall; both have fallen like Lucifer, never to rise again. Their consignment to the limbo of popular indignation may be counted one of the salutary signs of the times.

With all the eccentricities of Mr. Bergh, the friend of the New York animals, he now and then uses his influence for humanity in a manner which cannot but command his exertions to every considerate person. His latest move is an appeal to Commodore Vanderbilt in behalf of street-car horses, asking that they may have proper food and care, and not be overburdened with crowded loads of passengers, as is constantly the case. There is a pressing need of a Bergh in Chicago, as well as in New York, especially since the fire. During the past two months, the bulk of travel has largely increased, especially on the South Side,—so much so that the cars are over-crowded almost every hour in the day, in both directions. Added to this, the streets are in very bad condition, rendering fleeting insecure. In this condition of things, the liability for travelling have not been increased, and one horse is compelled to do what should be the work of two. The result is seen daily in worn-out, jaded, balky horses, some of whom refuse to go at all; while others, thoroughly exhausted, give out on the road. There is need of a Bergh here, if anywhere.

LANCING THE DANCERS.

The Rev. Dr. Wilson, a Louisville divine, has come out, with a blast against dancing, which has attracted considerable attention,—a fact which must be due rather to the energy and elaborateness of the effort, than to the novelty of any of its arguments. The reverend gentleman selects as his text one of the twenty-six passages of Scripture which contain the word *dance* in any of its forms, and proceeds, with considerable pains, to particularize its application in each case. Summarizing, he defines to be "a direly motion, either by leaping, jumping, bounding, skipping, whirling round and round, or reeling to and fro;" so that any of the good Doctor's hearers who have never tried dancing, and don't know what it is, can readily obtain an idea of its seductive pleasures by "whirling round and round," or "reeling to and fro," as soon as relieved from the restraint of their pews.

The twenty-six cases of dancing in the first, second, or subordinate degrees, which the Scriptures have mentioned, without, it must be admitted, that tone of deprecation which would seem to be due, are taken up and dwelt upon by the reverend speaker, aided by his faithful Cruden, and it is conclusively shown that the Scriptures do not stand committed to any specific endorsement of the modern waltz or galop, or even the gentle schottische or mazourka,—still less "the flings and polkas, the *pas seul* and *pas de deux*, in the short skirt and exposed limbs," which engage Dr. Wilson's strongest invectives. From this list, however, it seems as if the good Doctor ought to except the *pas seul*, which was certainly executed by Jephthah's daughter, though she herself was executed by her father the next moment,—a terrible consequence of dancing, which is, somewhat carelessly, left to the fortuitous inference of the hearer; also, the Highland fling, which—or what *else* I—was done by David when he "danced before the Lord with *all his might*." We certainly have no modern dance which requires a man to dance "with all his might," except the Highland fling and the clog performance of the minstrel shows; and it were certainly a sort of sacrilege to accuse the Psalmist of the latter abomination.

Doctor Wilson wrestles with that tough text, which is so often quoted in defence of saltatory exercise, "There is a time to dance," etc.; and liberally concedes four occasions when dancing may be indulged in with propriety. These are all, however, occasions of a religious nature; and the preacher suggests as an appropriate accompaniment for one of them—the salvation of a sinner, or the return of a prodigal son—the following hymn:

Amazing grace! how sweet the sound,
That saved a wretch like me!
I once was lost, but now am found;
Was blind, but now I see.

But, if it had occurred to Doctor Wilson that there are at least a dozen current waltz melodies whose rhythm fits neatly to those solemn words, he would, at least, have interposed some restrictions upon this sort of salvation. "But," says our mentor, "this vale of tears was never made for us to dance in."

Shall man condemned to death, with the burning, bottomless pit, with its worm that never dies, and the fire that never shall be quenched, before the bar of eternal justice suddenly spurning them, shall such men make merry? Ah, no! The voice of reason, of conscience, of God's Spirit, all call aloud to such men nothing instead of dancing—to sackcloth instead of feasting.

The Doctor has a deserved word of ridicule for those Christians "who appear more at home at the dancing-party than at the prayer-meeting; and who, though they cannot stand upright during a ten minutes' prayer in the house of God, can keep upon their feet, to the sound of the piano or fiddle, until the dawning of the morning." And also deprecates, as many must who do not pretend to square their conduct altogether by Scriptural rules, the inherent immodesty of many of the modern "round dances," as society allows them to be practised: and points out, as many before him have done, and as all public teachers ought to do on occasions, the injurious effects upon health of routs and balls indulged in to excess. In short, Doctor Wilson has preached such a sermon as all faithful pastors are not only justified in preaching, but are in duty bound to preach, as often as the dancing season comes on, and giddy girls and characterless swains begin to become imbued with the dancing mania. And it seems (to a layman, of course) as if the best way to begin these wholesome homilies was somewhat like this: Dear brethren, the Scriptures, in which we find so many golden rules of conduct, have certain expressions concerning dancing. It is evident that the dancing, as well as the other matters of the people, in Bible times, was so different from the dancing of nowadays, that those expressions do not count in the present discussion. Suppose, therefore, we consider the subject of dancing in the light of common sense and common morality, as we find those qualities to-day; and, *firstly*," etc., etc.

As the question of city transportation is one which will always interest Chicago, we must not fail to notice the latest developments of the various plans whereby New York is striving to get within a day's journey of herself. These plans blossom out and promise magnificently at the opening of each legislative session at Albany; but so desperately do the branches of the rival trunks become entangled in attempting to crowd each other out of the field, that they fail to fructify during the session, and finally languish and lapse back to earth on adjournment day, there to slumber until the next year renews their vitality. As the opening of the legislative session approaches, we find the subterranean scheme and the so-called viaduct scheme reviving and giving indications of new vigor. Especially is this trite of the viaduct plan, with which Mr. Wm. B. Ogden is identified, and which seems to have received the advantage of his creative talent and experienced judgment in railroad matters. The Executive Committee, consisting of Messrs. John T. Johnston, Wm. B. Ogden, S. B. Babcock, Sidney Dillon, W. T. Blodgett, and A. S. Hewitt, has just reported a revised plan, the principal features of which are: A belt railway, its trains to run down east of Broadway, and return west of that thoroughfare, meeting as a suitable point up-town; the road-bed to be for the most part well elevated, usually on an embankment, and to cross *over* the streets, the viaducts being of iron, with abutments of stone; the road to be used for regular railway traffic, as well as city business, and a good portion of the expense to be undertaken by existing railway corporations; the right of way to be bought and paid for, and not sponged off the city; and the city not to be called on for any subscription to stock, if such aid can possibly be got along without. Finally, the committee say, "The road can only be built upon its own merits, and not as a speculation, or by opposing other charters or projects." The change of policy hinted at in this recommendation is one rendered proper by the altered quality of the State Legislature, which, for the past two years, has been "fit for straitjackets and spoils," rather than for legislation of business, and which the speculative rings of New York city have used accordingly, whenever their rival interests did not, as in the city railway cases, thwart each other in the struggle for a big steal.

—The North Carolina negro outlaw, Henry B. Lowrey, is still at large, and frequent local papers with frequent instances of his daring and impudence. He recently lorded on a house near Red Banks for meal, and told the inmates, the Wilmington *Star* reports: "That he and the members of his band had quit the practice of stealing provisions, &c., and would hereafter levy contributions in the day time, consequently, if any person's property was molested in the night time the victims might rely upon it that neither he nor any of his band had anything to do with it. Lowrey says, furthermore, that he will hereafter protect nobody, in the way of personal violence, unless he is first interfered with by them."

—The New York *Mail* says: "We hear a rumor which ought to make a sale; namely, that the ex-Emperor of France intends taking up his abode in this country, and has purchased Le Grand B. Lockwood's splendid house at Norwalk, Conn. We don't suppose there is very much truth in the story, but give it for what it is worth."

THE RING ALDERMEN.

Indictments Found Against Thirteen City Fathers.

Charles J. Dyer "Pouches" on the Man whose "Influence" He Purchased.

The Indicted Secure their Liberty by Giving Bonds.

Action of the Democratic City Central Committee.

They Resolve to Aid Charley Reed in the Prosecution of the Corruptionists.

The grand jury of the Criminal Court, on Saturday, brought in more indictments charging Aldermen with acts of official corruption. These were duplicated against each of the accused officials, one indictment charging the offence stated as a violation of the common law, the second charging a violation of the statute. The indictments were as follows:

George S. Wallbaker, for that he proposed to receive from Charles V. Dyer the sum of $200, in consideration that he (Wallbaker) would use his influence in securing the passage through the Council of an ordinance for the exchange between Dyer and others and the city of the land known as the Milliman and Ira Judd tracts.

James H. Hildreth, for proposing to receive from Dyer $200 for like favor and influence about the same matter.

A. D. Robinson, in that he received from C. V. Dyer the sum of $250 to use his influence in and about the same exchange of property.

J. J. McGrath for proposing to receive from C. V. Dyer $250 about the same real estate transaction.

P. B. Shiel, for having accepted from C. V. Dyer $250 in connection with the same property exchange.

James McAuley, for proposing to receive from Charles V. Dyer $200 for his influence about the same exchange.

James McAuley (second charge), in that he proposed to receive from Thomas Parker $300 for his influence to be used in the Council to secure the removal of the hay stand then located on West Randolph street, between Halsted and Desplaines streets.

Gustavus A. Busse, for that he proposed to receive from William Goggin $4,000 to use his influence to secure the passage by the Common Council of lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 and a reservation of thirteen feet in Block 12, Butler, Wright & Walker's Addition, for a school site.

George S. Powell, for that he proposed to receive, as a bribe, $500 from Adam L. Ambrose to induce him, the said Powell, as Alderman, to use his influence to have Ambrose appointed Clerk of the Police Court of the West Division.

George S. Powell (second charge), for proposing to receive from William Barry Wasmuth $500 in consideration that he would use his influence to secure and procure the appointment of the said Wasmuth as Boiler Inspector of the city.

W. H. Bailey, for proposing to receive, as a bribe, from William Goggin the sum of $4,000 for his influence about the sale of lots in Butler, Wright & Walker's Addition for a school site.

Against Ald. Gustave A. Busse, who is charged, in this case, with having received $100 from Owen Dougherty, as a bribe, for his influence to secure the appointment of the said Owen Dougherty to the office of Police Magistrate.

Other indictments were presented against Ald. James McAuley, it being charged that he did propose to receive, from James Turner, $500, in consideration of the exercise of his influence to secure an appropriation for the building of a bridge over the Chicago slough.

Against Ald. James Walsh, for that he did propose to receive from the same Mr. Turner $1,000 for like service.

Against Ald. William M. Clarke, the charge being as in the last case.

Against Ald. William M. Clarke a second indictment was made that he received 100 from Owen Dougherty to aid in securing Dougherty's re-election as Police Magistrate.

SEEKING THEIR LIBERTY.

Ald. Herman O. Stuhr entered his appearance in court and was released on $5,000 bail, with surety, Louis Siewers, owner of $58,000 worth of real estate unincumbered.

Ald. J. J. McGrath gave as bondsman Ald. Bushler, who was not examined but accepted as of known responsibility.

Ex-Ald. James Conway gave as sureties Patrick Higgins and William H. Young. The latter is interested in the property which is to be appropriated for the Armory, and is the owner of a lot on Vincennes road, south of Wauponsee; a quarter interest in the southwest corner of Wabash and Van Buren streets, and real estate in Hyde Park, on Fifty-fifth street.

Ald. James Walsh gave as surety Louis Wolf, who qualified as the owner of real estate and business property, where his business is, worth $150,000; incumbered for about $97,000.

Ald. James McAuley secured liberty via the bail bond of Reuben F. Layton, of Clarke, Layton & Co.

George S. Powell gave as his surety Mr. Michael Keeley.

George S. Whittaker gave as security Ald. John Clegg.

Gustave A. Busse furnished as bondsman his father-in-law, Michael Gross, in the sum of $15,000.

Ald. P. B. Shiel obtained access from actual custody upon the responsibility of Ald. Walsh, his colleague.

Ex-Ald. James M. Hildreth was admitted to bail upon the recognizance of Cornelius Mahoney.

Upon the other indictments, Ald. McAuley gave the same names as heretofore, Mr. Layton, of Clarke, Layton & Co.

ACTION OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

A called meeting of the Democratic City Central Committee of Cook County was held, yesterday afternoon, in a modest little two-pair front, at 179 West Madison street, Peter Reed presided. There were also present Colonel S. D. Lowell, Colonel Wellington Gallup, Redmond Prendergast, John B. Walsh, J. A. Daniels, and John Garrick, Secretary.

A communication was received from Commissioner Samuel Ashton, resigning his position as a member of the Central Committee, which was accepted.

The verbal resignation of Mark Sheridan was taken up.

Mr. Garrick moved, after debate, that it be accepted. The motion was not agreed to—yeas, 2; nays, 6.

Mr. Walsh moved that Mr. Sheridan be relieved of the treasurership of the committee, as requested by him.

Colonel Baldwin moved to amend by postponing the consideration of the question for one week, and that Mark Sheridan be requested to attend.

Mr. Sutherland, Colonel Baldwin in the chair, then offered the resignation of the committee in existing to Mark Sheridan a compliment, and reposing the same privilege to Samuel Ashton. He moved to reconsider the vote accepting Mr. Ashton's resignation.

The motion was lost, and hot and excited talk ensued among the members for some time.

PROSECUTING INDICTED OFFICE-HOLDERS.

When it ended, Colonel Baldwin called the attention of the committee to the fact that they had put a ticket into the field, and these men were now charged with fraud and corruption. He felt as if the committee was responsible largely for the action of these men. He was in favor of prosecuting them and punishing the guilty. He offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Chairman and Secretary be and they are hereby appointed a committee to assist their duly to be to commit with the State's Attorney in regard to the prosecution of all Aldermen and other officials, elected on the Democratic ticket, hereafter indicted by the present grand jury for bribery, corruption or malfeasance in office.

Resolved, That the said committee shall have power to draw on the Treasurer of the Democratic City Committee for all necessary funds as they in their judgment may deem advisable, to aid in the prosecution of the State's Attorney in the prosecution.

Colonel Baldwin said the best legal talent in the United States would be called to assist to prosecute the indicted parties. One man could have very little power to cope with such an array of legal talent as would there be called together. The object of his resolutions was to give the State's Attorney such assistance as he may require.

Mr. Garrick said he felt like one of the sponsors of the ticket. Such action would raise the party above the level of mere partisanship, and convince the world that the party was connected with nothing unworthy of the sunlight. It would be a great thing for the men who made them to be the first to rise spontaneously and kick them out. If they were acquitted, he would feel ashamed at having done disdusty to the community and the party.

Mr. Walsh thought the blame was not on the Fire-Proof Ticket, which was one of the cleanest and most popular that had been put in the field. It was like dining a "thirteen" who had brought contamination among the Aldermen. He believed when the grand jury had concluded their labors, it would be found Fire-Proof Aldermen indicted would be a very small fraction of the whole.

Colonel Baldwin said he believed there were men in the city who were willing to subscribe $10,000 to ensure the conviction of those who had plundered the city. He believed there would be men brought in guilty by the grand jury whose friends never dreamed they were involved in this corruption extended further than the Common Council. He believed the Fire-Proof Aldermen would be found be black in crime as the indicted Aldermen, if corruption were crime, and he thought it was.

Mr. Daniels offered a resolution, requesting the Republican Central Committee to join with the Democrats in the prosecution.

Mr. Bollinghausen said it might turn out that some of the men indicted were Democrats or Fire-Proof men, and no responsibility as to the conviction would be upon the shoulders of the committee.

Mr. Garrick said it would be the happiest effort put forward by the party in trying to rid the municipal affairs of corruption. It would be the best use to make of Democratic money. It would retire the Fire-Proof Ticket to private life. Fire-Proof Democrats and Fire-Proof men already indicted.

Mr. Sutherland said the city could not afford at present to invest in attorneys. As a party, they had the funds, and should put them to good use.

Further talk was taken, resulting in the unanimous adoption of the resolution.

Colonel Baldwin moved that the committee adjourn to meet on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at the same place.

The committee adjourned.

EXPLOSIVE OYSTERS.

An Old Lady Attempts to Throw Out a Can of Phosphorus, Supposing it to Contain Oysters

A Result that Might be Expected.

A few days ago there was published in this paper an account of the finding of a quantity of phosphorus in the shape of matches, and the destruction consequent upon the discovery. The truth of the item was disputed, of course, by the minor dailies, and the public at large, in consequence of their not obtaining the facts until THE TRIBUNE published them. Not only did the minor papers make feeble essay at the item, but the police authorities and officers joined in the chorus. The notions of the chorus was precisely that of the minor newspapers. The discovery was not made by them, and they considered it, if they can so successfully ignore it, and repeated at the police station, they will do well.

Other facts reported are substantially these. At about 10 o'clock, yesterday morning, Mrs. Donahue, the wife of one of the janitors of the Circuit Court, received at the basement door of the building two cans of phosphorus. A neighbor of hers, Mrs. Fitzgerald, residing in the rear of No. 202 Michigan avenue, happened to find the cans lying in the rear of No. 202. The cans resembled oyster cans, and such Mrs. Fitzgerald supposed them to be, probably through some of those beastly oysters were supposed to be frozen the night before last. Considering the cans a present for her husband, she took it to her house. With the intention of thawing out the contents, Mrs. Fitzgerald placed the can upon the fire. It had not long remained in the warm quarters in which to unexpectedly found, when the whole house began to be filled with a strange odor. Mrs. Fitzgerald, with a loud report, and, unlike saddle-cases, ignited fire throughout the kitchen, alarmed the neighbors, exposing a subterranean mine had been touched off. In an earthquake, lootenanny invaded the premises, ran in, and by their united efforts the fire was extinguished without doing much damage. Mrs. Fitzgerald told the story of her misfortune how it had all occurred, and where the explosive "oysters" could be found. A search resulted in the discovery of the remaining two cans, which were taken to the Armory, and, on examination, found to contain phosphorus in precisely the same form as exposed in the previous case.

It is now desired that the evening papers, and the other journals which belittled the discovery because they did not have the item, to explain why the little boys who robbed the matches factory took the trouble to hoard them in those chorus in the place where it was found, and further desire to state, in the pinchpenny style, how the little boys have concealed the remainder. No sane person will hold this theory now, probably.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The New Weekly, "The Chicago Pulpit"—Young Men's Christian Union.

Programme of Services in the Churches To-Day.

THE CHICAGO PULPIT.

This is the title of a new weekly pamphlet, the first number of which is just received. Its object, as announced in its prospectus, is the publication of the ablest sermons of the leading Chicago ministers in a form convenient for perusal and preservation. All denominations are to be represented—Protestant, Catholic, Jew and Gentile—alike, excluding only any offensive denomination that may obtrude itself. One of the most attractive features of the publication to city readers will be The Church Reporter, in which appears a weekly budget of gossip about all religious matters. As few cities in the world can boast a more scholarly, earnest, eloquent, and enterprising corps of ministers than Chicago, this new publication will be a valuable library of religious sentiment, beside being an agent for much good in the community, for it will practically widen the narrow walls of the city churches, so that instead of an eloquent sermon reaching the ears of but only a few hundred, its teachings can be enjoyed by thousands all over the country. The first person to occupy *The Pulpit* is Dr. Fowers, who preaches a Christmas discourse, and Laird Collier is condemnation is pronounced by his New Year sermon on New Habits for the New Year from its next issue. The subscription price announced by its publisher, the *Index* Co., No. 105 West Randolph street, New York, is $2.50 a year, and its attractive style will secure for it many patrons.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION.

The first sermon of the course before the Young Men's Christian Union, at Standard Hall, this evening, will be a New Year's address given by Rev. Robert Laird Collier, D. D. The choir of the Church of the Messiah will furnish the music. Dr. Collier will be followed by Rabbi B. Felsenthal, of Zion Congregation, who has taken for his subject "The Influence of the Jew." Rabbi Felsenthal's reputation for learning, and the subject which he has chosen will afford the people a rare treat. Seats free. Evening services at 7:30.

SEEKING THEIR LIBERTY.

Trinity Church, Rev. E. Sullivan, rector. Services at Central Hall, morning and evening. Seats free. Evening subject: "The Dead Past, and Burying its Dead."

Christ Church, corner Michigan avenue and Twenty-fourth street. Rev. Clinton Locke Chenoy, rector. Services morning and evening.

There will be full services at the Cathedral, corner of Wabash avenue and Eighteenth street, morning and evening. Services full choral with anthems. In the evening the Bishop of Illinois will continue his course of lectures on the Pastoral Letter of the House of Bishops. Subject: "The Consecration."

St. John's Church, Rev. H. N. Powers, D. D., rector. Services at 3 p. m. in the Union Park Congregational Church.

Church of the Epiphany, on Throop street, between Monroe and Adams streets. Rev. C. H. Wright, rector. Services morning and evening. The New Year's sermon in the evening. Strangers cordially welcomed.

St. James Church. Services in Grace Church, on Wabash avenue, at 4 p. m. Rev. Hugh Miller Thompson, pastor, will preach.

All Saints' Church, corner of Carpenter and Fourth streets, Rev. W. J. Johnstone, rector. Services morning and evening.

Church of the Holy Communion, on Burnside street, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets. Rev. John Williams, rector. Services morning and evening. Seats free.

METHODIST.

Centenary Church, on Monroe street, near Morgan. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. Dr. Fowler, morning and evening. Sunday-school services will commence immediately after the usual evening services. Rev. Mr. M. Packhurst will preach, and other entertainments will be given. All

—Grant Place Church. Preaching morning and evening by the pastor, Rev. J. H. Boring. Evening subject: "The leaven of the year."

—Park Avenue Church, corner of Park avenue and Union street. Preaching morning and evening, by the pastor, Rev. Dr. Thomas.

—The new First Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Ogden avenue and Washington street, will be dedicated this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Rev. Dr. Fowler will preach the inaugural sermon.

—Bethel Church, on Clark, near Van Buren street and Egan avenue. Preaching in the morning by the pastor, Rev. C. D. Tenney, and in the evening, at 7 p. m., a sermon by the pastor, followed by the sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

—Michigan Avenue Church, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets. Preaching morning and evening, by the pastor, Rev. R. D. Sheppard.

UNITARIAN.

Rev. Robert Collyer will preach in Martine Chapel this afternoon at 3 o'clock, and in the evening at the residence of Mr. Jonathan Burr.

—Fourth Unitarian Society. Morning services in Martine Chapel, on Indiana avenue, near Twenty-ninth street. Rev. C. W. Wendte.

All and present members are earnestly invited to be present.

—Third Church, corner of Ladin and Monroe streets. Rev. C. A. Staples will preach, at 7½ p. m., in the Unitarian Church at Wheaton.

CONGREGATIONAL.

First Church, corner of West Washington and Ann streets. Preaching morning and evening by Rev. W. W. Patton, D. D.

Plymouth Church, corner of Wabash avenue and Eldridge court. Preaching morning and evening by the pastor, Rev. Wm. A. Bartlett. Evening sermon appropriate to the season.

—Rev. G. S. F. Savage, D. D., will preach at the New England Church, corner of White and Dearborn streets, at 10:30 this morning.

UNIVERSALIST.

St. Paul's Church, Ringgold, corner of Wabash avenue and Peck court. Services morning and evening, by the pastor, Rev. W. H. Ryden, D. D. In the morning, "Scenes of the Temptation." In the evening, "Courage for the New Year."

—Church of the Redeemer. Preaching by Rev. E. H. Chapin in the evening. Subject: "Redeeming the Time."

—Church of the Redeemer. Rev. S. I. Dennis will preach in the morning. No evening service. Conference meeting on Wednesday evening.

PRESBYTERIAN.

The First Church Society meets in the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church at 3 p. m. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. Arthur Mitchell.

—Reunion Church, on Mitchell street, near Throop. Preaching morning and evening, by the pastor, Rev. J. H. Walker.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A watch meeting will be held this evening in the new chapel, corner of Ontario and Wells streets. Rev. G. O. Barnes and D. L. Moody will speak. T. C. Hine and Ira D. Sankey will assist in the singing.

The Young Men's Christian Association regular meeting will be held in the Association Hall, West Side Opera House, corner of Jefferson and Randolph streets, this evening. Rev. D. L. Moody will speak. Ira D. Sankey will lead in the singing.

Mr. Stowell will preach a New Year's sermon in the Diverssy street school house this morning at 11 o'clock.

—New Jerusalem Church will lecture this morning, in the West Side Opera House. Seats free. Children's Lyceum at 9 a. m.

—New Jerusalem Church, members and all others are cordially invited to attend divine services, conducted by Rev. C. Day Nolan, at Curry Hall, southeast corner of West Lake and Good streets, at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

—Unitarian. (Independent) Church, corner of Centre and Dayton streets. Services in the morning by the pastor, Rev. Dr. Cooper. New Year's Festival on Monday evening.

—Church of God, corner of Warren avenue and Bowen street. Preaching morning and evening, by the pastor, Rev. A. T. Shoemaker. Seats free.

What's in a Name?

One has but to hear the name of Wirvall when immediately all that is smith in a steel fitting hast or shoe is brought vividly to their mind. It will please our many readers to know that Mr. Wirvall has opened, at No. 150 Twenty-second street, one of the finest hoof and shoe shops in the city, and intends by fair and square dealing to make it a favorite resort for horsemen. All of his old friends, and many new ones, are cordially invited to favor him with a call.

A Genuine Piece of Safety.

In commencing the new year, think how trifling a sum (much less than insurance, or interest on cost of a common safe,) will preserve your deeds, bonds, stocks, notes and valuables, in the truly reliable Safety Deposit Department, under constant day and night watch, thus saving you the robbery and anxiety. Ask any of the solid

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...FFAIRS IN BRIEF

...rned to Death.

...ecent yesterday upon ... of the mysterious ... of the city on Friday ... ding the fact that there ... y in which it occurred ... r named Skelly, and ... Society. The woman ... child being absent in the ... going into the closet ... e the door in the ... in the front ... was distinguish... beds in the back room. ... The origin of the ... fortunate widow ... and, and so disgusted ... clothing was also ... burned. It ... had gone to sleep ... was found, and that ... been upset. A search ... to establish the presence ... severed fragments of the ... injury therefore rendered a ... ly burned to death."

...ersonal.

...hepard, formerly of Chica... winter in England.

...open his new bank at Evans...

...Wilson, of Iowa, is at the Tre... Griswold, "The Fat Contrib...

...well has returned to the city, ... receive her pupils at No. 1257 ...

...engers who arrived at Liver... 25th, per steamer Java, was ... portion of this city.

...of a week or two the literary ...ve understand, are to be grati... Kellogg's lecture, "English ...

...ill be kept by the ladies of the ... at their rooms, No. 612 Wabash ... Year's Day. All friends of the ... ted to call.

...of the recently-elected Board of ... Chicago, Lake View & Evanston ... General Collins White was ... at Merrill Ladd Treasurer, and J. ...1871.

...Davis succeeded Rev. Dr. Robert ...ecretary of the Relief Committee ...ian's Christian Association of this ... be found at the office of the asso... West Randolph Street, between ...and 12 a. m.

...communication of Dearborn ...F. and A. M., held in their hall ...ening last, the following officers ... the ensuing year: Henry S. ...Joseph A. McCartney, S. W.; ...A. J. W.; John Sutton, Treasurer; ...ecretary; William Forsyth, S. D.; ...D.; John K. Smith, S. S.; George ...; John P. Ferns, Tyler.

...and Sam Gerrifier, after so often ... Chicago friends in a state ...uncertainty as to whether the ...matter were ever to ... get married one day last ... now ready to receive the con... all Miscellaneous, and is "pre... all kinds of plumbing and gas... and despatch."

...'s triumphant lecturing tour has ...ing ovation in formation, he hav... ...ded the esthetic taste of Aurora, ... a local authority, "a more silly, ... of stale witticisms was never lis... in Aurora under the guise of a lec... would hardly imagine that any man ...ss as huge and merciless a joke as ...ch an effort."

...ce of Mr. David N. Hillis and ... beautiful and accomplished ...arine Knights, on the evening of ... of the pleasant hymeneal events ... past. Mr. Hillis is the senior ... law firm of Hillis & Christian. ...ceived at the residence of the ... No. 609 Indiana avenue, and was ...Rev. J. A. Sweeney, of the Christian

Announcements.

...monthly meeting of the Caledonian ...held in the Scotch Church on Tues... 1872.

...Church of the Messiah, corner of ... street and Indiana avenue, Rev. ...d Collyer will preach at 10:30 a. m. ...no evening service.

...ond Baptist Church, corner of Mor... and Green streets, Rev. E. J. Goodspeed will ...ve Year's sermon in the morning, and ...g young men in the evening.

...e installation of the officers of Tabor... No. 8, of T., will occur on Tuesday ...ng at the hall, No. 679 West Lake ...Osgrepet and T. J. Sutherland, ...ffer addresses.

...Cheney will preach to the united ...s of the Trinity and Wabash ...dist Churches, on the Indiana ...ad, near Twenty-second street, this ...g at half past 10 o'clock. Watch night ...o be held to-night.

...ular fortnightly meeting of Trinity ...ung Men's Association will be held on ...ening next, at No. 594 Wabash ...ue, for debate: "Resolved, That ...ould be taught in all public schools," ...s respectfully invited.

...ular meeting of the Chicago Photo... Association will be held at Hall's studio, ...Madison street, on Wednesday even... The election of officers for the ensuing ...ar takes place, and the money in the hands ...e Committee will be distributed.

A Chapter of Accidents.

...rly yesterday afternoon, a man named ..., while laying bricks on the second ...Mayor Rice's new building on Dear... between Randolph and Washington ...to the ground, sustaining severe in... ...e recovery is doubtful.

...named Peter McPherson, while un... ...ing bricks, on Friday ... was struck on the head by the hind ...passing omnibus and thrown violently ...It was found that his skull was ...and that he had sustained a severe ...of the brain, from the effects of which ...bably die. No arrests.

...o'clock yesterday morning, two engines ...Wisconsin Railroad, named the "Vul... ...rwood," came into collision at the ...r Indiana street bridge. The engineer ...ame, a man named A. Warren, was ...rown them, and his legs crushed terri... ...was taken to his home on Hubbard ...attended to.

...y before noon, yesterday, another ...way and ruined another boy. The boy ...ed, it is to be regretted, was the ...t occurred on North Jefferson ...of the boy's name was Charles Conroy, ...at No. 61 North Jefferson street. His ...s dislocated. The owner of the dog ...arrested.

Prosecutions.

...ing to learn that a very cordial rela... ...s the employers and employes of ...Police Car Company, and that it has ...manifested in an agreeable manner by a ...gift, in the form of a bank check for a ...um, to each of the employees in the .... It is to this city—even the office-boys ...

...Bowman of Coan & Ten Brooke's ...ery, was, on Saturday evening, ...ed a handsome silver service of seven ...s, by the employes of the establish... ...Cooper presented the testimonial in ...ppropriate speech, and was respond... ...Bowman in a feeling manner. Mr. ...ed a few words of pleasant congrat...

...d silver pitcher and pair of goblets ...ame with which Mr. John S. ...was agreeably surprised on yesterday. ...ed by the foreman of F. H. Avery, the ...ctor for the new City Hall on ...et, and the elegant present was from ...ers under his charge, as a mark of ...ir esteem for his energetic, impartial ...ervice of the work. All this, and ...ch to the same effect, was said to the ...ed by Mr. John S. Bean, who ...presentation speech. The affair was, ...of pleasant memory.

Cullen Party.

...of those old-time and intensely enjoy... parties, in aid of the Cullen Fund, ...ld be given in Central Hall, ...Ashland avenue and Twenty-second ...Friday evening next, January 5. Ad... ...which address is unknown, are ...ed that invitations can be had on applica... or by mail, to Mrs. James Morgan, ...Green street, or R. W. Bridge, No. 441 ...By presenting invitations, tickets ...be had at Cole's Library, Bilse & Sharp's, ...Lose & Healy's, Mitchell & Hatha... and at the door.

Meteorological.

...bservations, as recorded by J. ..., Signal Service, No. 21 West Randolph ..., for the Southwestern Institute ...ers the initials for "centre," ...s "calm," "snow," "most," ...

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.

7 a.m.	Bar.	Wind.	Rain.
			To 2 p. m.
			Inch.

Miscellaneous.

...ed, on St. Bathardi, previously ...NSEN, was yesterday de... ...ver of Dr. Sutherdi, the court de...

...ciding that there was not sufficient ground for the action.

—All persons receiving regular newspapers through the Chicago Post Office, not addressed to street and number, will insure the receipt of the same by leaving their exact address at the newspaper delivery. So says Colonel Eastman.

—The General Agent of the Union Pacific Railroad in this city has received a despatch, dated Omaha, Dec. 26, saying: "Assistant General Superintendent Clark telegraphs from Laramie that the whole line is now open, and all trains are running."

—The festival for the benefit of St. Patrick's Church opened on Thursday night in the large and comfortable hall in the basement of the church, and has been largely attended. It will continue during the whole of the present week. The display of fancy articles and the goodly array on the refreshment tables are very inviting.

—The base-ball fraternity are cordially invited to meet with the West Side Libertys on New Year's evening at their fourth annual ball, to be given at Sturgis' Hall, corner of Lake and Paulina streets. A pleasant time is anticipated, and the Libertys wish all who may honor them with their presence a happy New Year. Randolph street cars pass the door.

Sidewalk Lights.

The spirit of liberality and regard for the true interests of Chicago, in her efforts to restore her devastated districts, manifested by Brown Brothers, manufacturers of sidewalk lights, is worthy of all commendation. It is strongly at variance with the selfish course pursued by many of those who deal in materials requisite for rebuilding. Although practically without competition in their business, Brown Brothers have made an average reduction of over 10 per cent in their prices for all their goods which are used in the city of Chicago, and the item is an important one. In another column will be found their advertisement containing prices in detail, to which the attention of builders is earnestly directed.

Gunther to the Public.

In order to inaugurate a sweet New Year, Gunther will keep his candy store open all day Monday, to accommodate the public. A fine stock of exquisite boxes for presents, etc., on hand.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The Secret of Captivation.—Features of Grecian mold, a well-turned neck, and beautifully rounded arms, are no doubt very nice things to have, and ladies who possess these charms have reason to thank Mother Nature; yet, after all, the most captivating of all womanly charms is a pure, fresh, and brilliant complexion. This superlative fascination any lady may secure by using Hagan's Magnolia Balm, the standard beautifying preparation of the present age. It differs from all ordinary cosmetics in three most essential particulars, inasmuch as it contains no injurious ingredients, does not contract or shrivel the skin as all the astringent "blooms," "lotions," and "powders" eventually do, but produces a lasting loveliness by improving the health of the skin. Under the operation of the texture of the epidermis becomes finer, and the surface soft as velvet and smooth as porcelain. Features cannot be changed, but complexions can, and it is quite certain that a lady with no other charm than a fresh and rosy complexion will attract more admiration in company than her neighbor with a classic face but a sallow skin.

To the Afflicted.—Do you have a bad cough? Are your throat and lungs affected? Are you consumptive? If you are, we say you to not delay a cure. And for a speedy and welcome relief, go and get the best antidote in the world, which is *Dr. La Montague's French Pectoral Syrup.* Don't forget the name, but get a bottle. Try it and it will be a blessing to you sure. Sold by all first-class druggists. Lord & Smith, wholesale agents.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits, and General Debility, the Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron), is the best tonic, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by druggists.

Catarrh and Throat Diseases are relieved at once and radically cured by the Hydrozone Inhalation Treatment, originated and practiced only by Dr. S. Cleson Pratt, No. 293 West Washington-st.

We Again Caution Consumers to see that they get Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. Unscrupulous dealers are stealing the name of that name as they dare, to get their worthless compounds into use.

Snyder & Barbour, Dispensing Chemists, 501 West Randolph street, prepare Rose Cold Cream for chapped hands, face, lips, etc., that has no equal. To be convinced, try it.

25c.—Corns—25c.—Dr. Stephens, 121 West Washington-st., 9 to 3; 89 Twenty-second-st., 3 to 6. All Right Salve for corns, 25c per box. Druggists have it.

Salt Rheum cured by using Juniper Tar Soap, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

Burnett's Unrivalled Cologne (all sizes), Cocoaine, &c., for sale at Strehl's Prescription store, 50 West Madison-st., corner Clinton-st.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 30.

This being the last business day of the year, considerable activity in settlements would naturally be expected. Very little increase of business at the banks, however, was perceptible, and, in general, the day was rather a dull one. Money continues in fair supply, and the continued influx of currency from the country indicates the probability that there will be no stringency here. Our grain warehouses are now about full, except the two elevators against which the railroad monopoly discriminate, and the question arises as to what will effect the inadequate storage in this month, and that occasion is always marked by activity in grain options. Being also the last day of the year, it was still more active, as a number of parties preferred to clear off the slate for the sake of balancing up to New Year's Day.

Monday will be observed as a holiday by the Board of Trade, in accordance with its usual custom.

High wines were dull and little better than nominal at yesterday's price, being reported dull in New York. Sales were made of 30 brls at 89c.

Dressed hogs were less active, and easier, there being only one packer buying, while the shippers were out of the market. Sales were made of 1,130 head, at $6.00@6.05, the outside for choice heavy lots.

Provisions were firm and quiet. There was little demand, and it seemed early as if the market would weaken, as sellers were numerous, but buyers withdrew their offerings when they found that the product was not extensively wanted. Then a limited demand sprung up from the short interest, which brought out such numerous offerings that the market closed dull and easier than yesterday, though the receipts of hogs were quite light, and many operators professed to think that the great bulk of the hog crop is already marketed. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller the month, $15.50@15.62½; seller January, $15.62½@15.75; do seller February, $15.87½@16.00; do seller March, $16.12½@16.25; seller April, $16.00 @16.12½. Lard, cash or seller the month, 8½c; do seller January, 8½c; do seller February, 8½c; do seller March, 8½c; seller April, 8½c. Green meats at 7c for shoulders, 9½c for short ribs, 8½c for short clear; and 6½c for hams. Dry salted meats at 4½@4½c for shoulders; 5½c for rough sides; 5½c for short ribs; 6c for short clear. Boxed meats 1@1½c higher than the above quotations for same. Boxed Cumberland, 5½c. Sweet pickled hams, 8½@9c. Lard, in kegs, 8½@ 8¾; extra mess beef, $10.00; city tallow, 7c cash. Shipments reported of 300 brls mess pork (special brand); at $15.25; 300 brls do, at $15.37½; 300 brls do, seller last half January, at $15.43; 1,000 brls do, seller February, at $15.87½; 1,000 brls do at $15.81; and 500 brls do at $15.93½; 1,000 do, seller March, at $15.90; 500 brls do, seller May, at $16.25; 1,000 tcs lard at 8½c; 200 tcs do, seller January, at 8¾@8.80 tcs do, seller February, at 8½; 500 tcs green hams (20 lb average) at 6½; 50 pkgs yellow grease at 6½c.

The following are the packing returns from the principal Western points:

	To date, 1871.	To date, 1870.	Total Season, 1870-'71.
Chicago	592,076	419,414	818,097
Cincinnati	242,136	192,625	280,000
St. Louis	200,000	170,000	260,000
Louisville	200,000	226,217	345,135
Milwaukee	197,040	104,977	241,000
Peoria	72,000	55,000	95,000
Indianapolis	110,000	.....	150,000
St. Joseph, Mo	14,000	.....	14,500
Kansas City	60,000	.....	60,000

Flour was almost inactive, there being no shipping demand, and very little inquiry from the local trade. Prices were nominally unchanged on flour; bran was 25c lower. Sales were 50 brls white winter extras (Latham) at $6.25; 100 brls do at $6.40@6.50; 200 brls spring extras at $5.00; 200 brls do at $5.15; 200 brls do at $5.00@5.50 brls buckwheat flour at $6.00; 20 brls do at $5.00. Total, 720 brls. Also 10 tons bran at $15.50, and 20 tons do at 15.25, both on track.

Wheat was active, and averaged 1@1½c higher, a portion of the advance being established yesterday afternoon on receipt of news that Liverpool was stronger. The fact that New York was dull to-day made no difference here. The demand was principally speculative, though the millers were inquiring a little more extensively than usual for the higher grade. The short interest took hold freely of all the cash wheat offered, as well as of seller January, the line one for next month being a large one; more delivered options were not so much wanted. The market for seller January opened at $1.19½, advanced to $1.20, and closed firm at $1.20¼. Seller last half January sold at $1.20@1.21½; and seller February at $1.22½@1.23. For seller March ($1.24) was bid and $1.25 asked. No. 2 cash closed at $1.20. Cash sales were reported of 500 bu No. 1 spring at $1.20; 2,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.20; 12,400 bu do at $1.19½; 10,000 bu do at $1.19½; 7,000 bu do at $1.19½; 800 bu No. 3 spring at $1.09. Total, 99,000 bu.

Corn was active and again averaged ½c higher, though receipts were large and promise to be liberal all through the winter. The general impression seems to be that corn is very low and can scarcely be either than good property, as stocks in sight are below those of many past seasons, though our receipts during the year now closing were fully double those of 1870. It was actually reported scarce in New York to-day, and Chevalier, farmer. Hence, there was a fair speculative demand, in addition to that from the short interest, who took hold freely. The market for cash No. 2 opened at 40½c, declined to 40½c, when the receipt of 265 cars was reported, and improved to 40¾@ 40¾c at the close. Seller January sold at 40½@40¾c, closing at 40¾c. Seller February at 41½@41¾c, seller April at 43½@43¾c, and seller May at 46¾@47c. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu at 40½c; 5,400 bu at 40½c; 1,000 bu rejected at 39c; 1,200 bu do at 40½c. Total, 13,600 bu.

Rye was steady and firm at yesterday's outside price. Sales were: 2,500 bu No. 2 at 63c; and 400 bu rejected at 58½c.

Barley was in fair demand, and a shade firmer on No. 2. Seller January sold at 61@61½c, and seller last half do at 62c. Cash sales were reported of 5,600 bu No. 2 at 61½; 800 bu do at 61c; 1,200 bu No. 3 at 56; 800 bu rejected at 45c; 1,200 bu by sample at 70; 800 bu do at 62c. Total, 10,400 bu.

The *Daily Commercial Bulletin* gives the following as the approximate receipts and shipments of flour, grain, and provisions for the year 1871, as compared with the corrected reports of last year:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.
Flour, brls	1,276,275	1,196,697	1,196,000	1,096,000
Wheat, bu	13,500,351	17,396,409	13,329,078	16,625,351
Corn, bu	41,082,041	30,189,775	37,135,429	17,777,377
Oats, bu	12,784,846	11,670,000	12,600,000	6,307,376
Rye, bu	1,442,893	1,066,993	1,300,000	1,000,000
Barley, bu	4,268,000	2,500,000	2,750,000	2,384,000
D. Hogs, No	550,208	300,214	183,749	1,180,000
L. Hogs, No	2,362,172	1,696,158	1,161,856	1,895,671
Cattle, No	340,000	240,000	200,000	215,000

LATER.

In the afternoon the wheat market was very strong, owing to liberal purchases by Canadians for investment, which brought out the short interest. It closed strong at $1.20½, seller January; $1.21½, seller last half; and $1.23½, seller February. Corn was also firmer, closing at 40¾@40¾c for January. In provisions the feeling was quite dull, several parties having come to the conclusion to them in January, which, it is thought, they have not arranged to pay for. We note the sale of 150 boxes of 40 ℔ Cumberlands, seller last half January, at 6¾c.

CHICAGO EVENING PROVISION BOARD.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30—9 p. m.—Sales: 1,000 brls mess pork, seller 1872, at $13.50; 100 brls do, seller February, at $13.50, at Kokomo, Ind.; 100,000 lbs full cured sho ulders, buyer February, at 5c.

Review of the Chicago Live Stock Market, Week Ending Dec. 30.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 30.

The receipts of live stock during the week were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	600	2,819	60
Tuesday	1,400	6,160	.....
Wednesday	1,600	8,067	250
Thursday	1,300	5,777	700
Friday	1,500	6,777	700
Saturday	1,300	4,540	120
Total	8,338	34,674	3,330
Last week	8,120	30,500	3,415
Week before	8,000	19,260	4,810
Week ending Dec. 9	8,451	18,743	2,307
Total, 4 weeks	27,047	104,497	14,138
Since Jan. 1	345,648	2,382,872	.....

The following were the shipments:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	700	1,790	150
Tuesday	400	1,300	275
Wednesday	1,300	600	170
Thursday	1,200	.....	.....
Friday	1,413	322	.....
Saturday	.....	.....	.....
Total	4,113	3,942	595
Last week	3,301	14,929	1,445
Since Jan. 1	304,154	1,161,326	.....

CATTLE.

To-night closes another active week in this department of trade. A scarcity in the principal eastern markets, resulting in a material advance, and prices have ruled firm and higher in sympathy. The attendance of shippers was unusually full, and while individual purchases were small, the combined demand exceeded the supply, enabling holders to realize promptly and at advanced prices. As to quality, the offerings were unexceptional, a larger portion consisting of well fatted steers of from 1,150 to 1,400 lbs average. There were few scalawags, and a smaller number than the usual of common mixed lots. The range of prices was $3.00@6.80, though few sold above $6.25, and not many below $4.00, the bulk ranging $5.00@6.00, within the range of $4.50@5.75. Increased receipts are looked for next week as a result of the high prices prevalent during the past few days, and a depreciation in [illegible] inevitably follow, as the advance [illegible] was due to the meagre arrivals, and not to [illegible] any legitimate and permanent improvement [illegible] the demand.

Trade[illegible] there were [illegible] evidences of weakness in the market, sellers manifesting no disposition to "hold over" when, by shading prices to the extent of ¼c, they could realize. The demand was moderate, but the [illegible]ings were not excessive, and about [illegible] were taken. The following were the

CLOSING PRICES.

Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3 to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,350 to 1,400 lbs	6.00@6.30
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,350 lbs	5.60@5.80
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	4.50@4.75
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.50@4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,000 lbs	3.00@3.75
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	2.50@3.75

HOGS.

Owing to a short supply, hogs have advanced 25@30c during the past week, the closing rates being $6.10@6.65. The demand was fair, but not at any previous period since packing commenced, the 34,674 hogs received, proved altogether inadequate, and the appreciation in values noted above was the result. Early in the week shippers took hold with considerable freedom, but toward the close the high prices current checked the demand from that source, their combined purchases since Tuesday reaching barely 3,000 head. There is at present no demand for the product at prices that will justify packers in paying the current prices for hogs, and any considerable increase in the supply (and no one doubts that there will be such increase) will be taken advantage of to force down prices. The falling off in quality witnessed during the past week would ordinarily be accepted as evidence that the supply was about exhausted, but drovers from the different States, and from different sections of the same States, report a plenty of marketable hogs yet to come forward, and if our packers are ambitious to pack a million and a quarter of hogs, there seems no reasonable doubt that the number will be forthcoming. The packing to date reaches 593,674, against 419,414 for the same period last year, an increase of 174,262. To-day the demand was active on packing account, and the offerings were taken up "sharp" at the advance established earlier in the week. Shippers were virtually out of the market, the prices here being positively higher than in the East. Sales were effected at $6.10@6.60—chiefly at $6.30@6.45. We append the following:

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

No.	Av.	Price	No.	Av.	Price	No.	Av.	Price
6	261	$4.50	67	256	$6.15	61	215	$6.30
6	208	4.50	67	256	6.15	61	215

CHICAGO RELIEF AND AID SOCIETY

How It Does Its Work.

Letter from the Rev. Dr. Lord.

Chicago (Dec. 1) Correspondence of the New York Observer.

I am now, for four days, in the afflicted, famished, and suffering city, and, although everything has been written about the calamity which "advanced" and "liberal" Christians trace to second causes, still I may add something, if not new, which may be instructive and interesting.

I say nothing of the fire itself, or the extent of the desolation—the ruins of a Babylon—the dreary, dismal, sacred, blasted desolation of the land of Midian. All this has been written, only I had no idea of the extent of it: five square miles of ruins, with 100,000 people—homeless, houseless, hungry, shivering, without aid, except from foreign sources. Think of the weather, thermometer below zero, with 15,000 families unprovided for except by charities. The calamity is appalling, awful. What must be the suffering, the dissolved illusions of wealth, the grim face of poverty, actual want,—a glorious and beautiful city reduced to nothing in six hours. I am amazed that so few people perished, for the hot, fiery torrent of fire-heat drove the people to run for their lives, saving nothing, neither valuable papers, nor clothing to cover them, hardly a shawl to throw over their night clothes, running before a devouring fire which advanced a mile an hour. Some vast stone structures were absolutely burned in eight minutes by the watch; nothing could be saved. The wealth and accumulation of years swept away in one night—from two hundred to four hundred millions of dollars.

But, awful as is this calamity, I am still more amazed at the gigantic, unparalleled, astonishing labors at reconstruction. There is no complaint, no despair, only hope, energy, pluck. The Chicago people are the bravest I ever heard of. Their resources are inexhaustible. They commenced to build the day after the fire. To-day, in the cold, they are laying brick. They all seem to be animated by a superhuman energy and faith in themselves; I fear, faith in themselves rather than in God. They have had no time for speculate, even in this hour of first causes. Perhaps they don't believe in them. They only think of reconstruction. They only think of work, of repairing their desolated city—of ruined, bankrupted. They are greater than their circumstances. They show greater fortitude, and resources, and hope than soldiers did after the most demoralizing battle in our late war.

But how are they able to keep themselves from positive suffering and disease and death? Suppose they have faith in the future restoration, how can they provide for the present? Take a defeated army of 100,000 people, without tents or provisions, penned up amidst the ruins. How would such an army live? But Chicago is the camp of 100,000 homeless, tentless soldiers, without bread; in the winter; a desolated Moscow to feed.

How are these difficulties to be surmounted? This is the most impressive part of the whole affair. It ought to be transmitted from generation to generation as one of the grand triumphs of civilization, genius, magnanimity in the history of cities—an example for all future cities in calamity.

Now I will tell you briefly. I may make some errors, but in the main I give the facts.

As you and everybody know, on the first intelligence of the disaster, great contributions were made by the rest of the world, of money and other things, amounting to about five millions of dollars.

How could this vast sum be preserved for future contingencies and necessities—to feed and warm 100,000 homeless people through a long and cold and dreary winter! Should it be entrusted to the corporations of politicians—the miserable "rings" which afflict every great city; those selfish, heartless men who think only of their own interests—men without capacity, or intelligence, or virtue, or experience, who push themselves into office? No! at all. There is not a single great city in this country, now governed by politicians, which would not be gladly helpless in a great emergency, if the real government were in their hands. There is not ability and virtue enough in any city government in this country to save a city, if visited with a calamity like this. No help can come from politicians, the scum and scandal of the age.

Now there happened to be in Chicago, providentially, a chartered Relief Society to take care of the poor, and of charities, composed of the ablest and best men of the city—men of courage and magnanimity, who gave their time to the relief of the poor. These men—men of wealth, position, intellect, virtue, the very picked men of the city, real heroes and giants—seeing the emergency, took the matter, by their moral force, based on the confidence and love of the community, out of the hands of the politicians—city government—and said: "We will give our whole time, indifferent to our own business, to organize, a force of relief. The Mayor, a man of sense, yielded up the power. Some of the politicians clamored. They wanted to have in their own hands the disposition of this five millions of dollars, if not for their own actual gain, at least for political purposes. But they were obliged to yield to the overwhelming public opinion, to men who had the public confidence—men known, tried, upright, experienced, with executive abilities. In all great crises, either the good or the strong reign. In this case, the good were the strong and the strong were the good.

The great chieftains of this relief force were men who have immense—the great lawyers, great lumber merchants, great manufacturers, great wholesale dealers—men of character and of sense, of brains.

At once they organized, and established different bureaus, over which one of them presided. A great lumber merchant, who had an army of subordinates, undertook the gigantic task of building small but comfortable houses. There was plenty of lumber: so thousands of small houses arose as if by magic. The lumber was given to the poor population, and they agreed to build. Shelter was at once provided for those most in need.

Then some other man, great in executive experience, took the helm in the provisionary department. Provisions were furnished by an army of subordinates to all who needed—regular rations to last a week for a family—of bread, and vegetables, etc.

Then a great coal merchant took the management of the fuel department; another great railroad man, superintendent transportation; another of bright book charge of all correspondence; another man of great ability and character superintended the distribution of labor, for day work for those who needed employment. Then a distinguished physician gave up his practice to look after sanitary matters.

Now all these executive heads, of the first men of the city, gave up their business, and devoted their whole time for the winter, working without pay or reward, and forming a council, or cabinet, from which all measures emanate.

There are about 700 men thus employed in the different departments, all of whom, except the chiefs, receive pay from the relief fund, which is guarded and nursed by the Executive Committee and the Mayor.

So by trustworthiness and competence all persons are provided for, and no deaths occur from actual suffering, although there must be an immense amount of privation.

I don't believe all history can furnish a parallel example, or any city of the world furnish more executive ability, allied with virtue and honesty, than what has been brought out by this Chicago fire. The men who manage, are real Generals; they hold in their hands the real government of the city; they constitute a provisional government; they take care of 100,000 people—feeding and clothing and housing them, and furnishing stores and fuel. From the 1st of January to spring, at least 60,000 will have to be fed daily from the magnificent charity which the country has furnished, aided by the government. How much wisdom it takes to do this great thing without creating disorder or riot or grumbling! But it is done, done wisely, by ten able and generous men who are the brains of the city. And, remember, when these wise men, who are not politicians, have delivered the city, no one will think of them, or be grateful to them, or reward them. What then? Verily, they do have a reward—that which conscience gives. I have no words to express my admiration of this Executive Committee. If such men were at the head of governments, cities and countries would thrive. But such men are not the men who rule cities in these times. And yet the example of Chicago may remind the country that it is able and has real wise men who should be selected for great trusts, irrespective of all party distinctions.

The winter will pass. There will be suffering. But next summer will see the busiest people since the building of the Tower of Babel. And the city will arise from its ashes. And the reconstruction will be greater than the first creation. And in five years no great trace of the calamity will be seen. So great is man. And if men will learn the moral lessons which such a visitation ought to teach, then Chicago will be a renewed city, and, still more justly, the pride of the West. No great city can long flourish unless animated and controlled by moral forces, which rest on truth eternal as the abiding sense of personal responsibility to the Almighty God of heaven, and earth, and sea. Let this calamity be like a last blast of one of the ancient Israelites to warn people against idolatry—disloyalty to the invisible Being who still rules. There is no real strength in nations and cities but in a return to God and truth. It is my opinion that Chicago, anyway, will be a nobler city; and that in ten years it will be difficult to say which is most obvious—*the evils*, or the *evils corrected*.

JOHN LORD.

P. S.—Thermometer for two days five degrees below zero. Superintendents of divisions just handed in their report. Not a single case of suffering yet, but of a little child who froze her feet from the negligence of a drunken mother. Most marvellous! What splendid management! All hail to Chicago!

Meissonier, the French Painter.

He met us at the door of his studio in the suburbs of Poissy—a man of about 50 years, with a short, thick frame, very like the first Napoleon he is so fond of representing. He has iron-gray hair and a full beard, a strong nose, and deep set and keen but laughing eyes. He conversed in a quick, jovial manner, looking always into the face of the person addressed, and constantly twisting his eyeglass. His studio is on the ground floor, and the entire floor is occupied by a single room, with curtains. The place contained no article of luxury, but is within a work-room. Around the room runs a shelf covered with sketches on panels and half-finished pictures in great numbers; and here one sees the masterly power of the painter—soldiers and figures of horses upon the bare white wood of a single sitting; wax models of horses on the ran. Which are used as for the great picture that occupies the end of the room. This picture, "The Charge of Cavalry," the largest canvas ever painted by Meissonier, we had come to see. The canvas is about eight feet long by five high, representing Napoleon I. to the left, on the raised ground in the middle distance, seated upon his white horse, with the Generals about him. Beyond, in serried ranks, is the old guard. Their forms are innumerable, not over two inches in hight, and although they are in the extreme distance they are finished with the same care, one would expect if they were to occupy the foreground. The Emperor, seated camly upon his charger, raises his triangular chapeau to the troops, who are charging into the picture from the right. How well the moment is represented, the order has been received to charge. The horses are on their mettle. The regular lines are ready broken; not one horse is drawn yet at all, with loosened rein and dilated nostrils, show the blood of the warhorse as they rush across the foreground. The men are standing in their stirrups and turning toward their Emperor and idol. Naked sword waved on high makes a forest of glittering steel, and one easily imagines the cry of "Vive l'Empereur!" from their mouths. They salute their chief, not as on parade, not as military law dictates, but with the hearts and lungs of soldiers who have offered themselves to conquer or die. No blood is yet shed, not a comrade is missing; with a conscientiousness of success and under the eye of their Emperor, they dash on to victory. Although the strongest painting and interest is in the foreground, the spectator seems to join with the crowd, and his eye and thought turn with them toward the figure calmly saluting as they pass. The painting has been purchased for Sir Richard Wallace for the sum of 200,000 francs. For the sketch of Napoleon I. Meissonier sat himself on horseback, before a large mirror out in the snow one winter's day, and painted upon the saddle before him.—*Paris Letter to New York Times.*

RELIGIOUS.

Episcopal Calendar for the Week.—Dec. 31, Sunday after Christmas; Jan. 1, Circumcision; Jan. 6, Epiphany.

Dr. Pusey, in address to the Catholic members of the Church of England, urges them to pray that the decision of the Judicial Committee, in the case of the Rev. W. G. E. Bennett, may be that the doctrine of the real presence in the Eucharist may be lawfully held and taught by a priest of that Church.

—Episcopalians will be glad to hear authoritatively as to the new hymnal adopted by the late General Convention, and with it was proposed that the Sabbaths on and after Epiphany Sunday, Jan. 6, 1872, its action, the psalms and hymns now in the Prayer-Book and the new hymnal are alone authorized to be used in public service in the Protestant Episcopal Church, but is prohibited the latter from being bound up with the Prayer-Book, as it is proposed to test its popularity during the three years intervening before the next Convention, and then revise it accordingly. The new hymnal has been copy-righted by the Convention for the benefit of the fund for aged and infirm clergymen, and any one may publish it on purchasing the standard plates made for the Convention, by guaranteeing a royalty on sale.

—The new Charles Street Methodist Episcopal Church, in Baltimore, is, to cost about $500,000.

—The open-air mission of the English Primitive Methodists is spreading in this country.

—The statistical tables of the Methodists for 1871 have been published. The total number of preachers admitted on trial in the conferences for the year ending on January 1 was 60 over the year 1870. The total number of ministers is in the Erie conference, 256; but the Pittsburgh Conference reports 265 ministers; 209 effective in the regular ranks, 245, against 236 effective in the Erie Conference. The smallest conferences are: Nevada, 18 ministers; Liberia Mission, 19; Colorado, 21; Nebraska, 24; Arkansas, 27; German, 31; Virginia, 44. The total number of effective ministers is 8,180; supernumerary, 548; of supernannated, 971. The total of lay members in full connection is 1,231,008, an increase of 57,990; of probationers, 190,415, a decrease of 6,720; or a total of members and probationers of 1,421,323, being a total increase of 51,193 and 1,270 net, withstanding the loss of 15,183 by death, and over 20,000 by removals, declension, and otherwise. Of the conferences, 56 show an increase ranging from 1 (the Mississippi) to 12 (in the Southwest German), and 15 conferences show a decrease from 1,045 (the North Indiana) to 50 (the Ohio). The total value of the property of the several conferences is $64,608,704, showing a net increase for the year of $4,750,600. This amount gives an average increase of about $400,000 per week, and over $20,000 per week, and over $13,000 per day.

—Ill health prevents the Rev. W. R. Williams, D. D., from writing his projected history of the Baptist denomination.

—The much-talked-of union between the Baptists and Congregationalists of England seems likely to be consummated.

—The Baptists of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island sustain thirty native preachers and two Bible women, who labor among the Burmese, Karens, and Shans. They now propose to send two missionaries to a new field in Siam.

—At a late Plymouth Church picnic, Mr. Beecher was asked why he did not dance. "There is not room enough," he replied, "and I don't know how. The only dancing that I ever did was when my father furnished the music and used me as a fiddle. I took all the steps then."

—It is not often, in these days, that ecclesiastical councils are over-particular when a candidate for orders is before them. Wherefore, we make note that recently at North Adams, Mass., such a council, Mr. George A. Jackson having been examined, refused his license to preach. It appeared that upon most points of doctrine; as to sin, conversion, trinity, atonement; he was "substantially in accord with the evangelical standards;" but when it came to the matter of future punishment it was revealed that Mr. George Jackson had a notion that after death there might be a second probation, and a supplementary notion that finally all would be "saved. This wouldn't do by any means, and the council voted not to ordain the speculative gentleman. What makes it harder is that the Second Congregational Church in Lawrence, Kan., has given Mr. Jackson a call, and is now waiting for him to come out and commence preaching.

—An Indiana paper states, as an instance of Mr. Beecher's conscientious and careful preparation for his work, that, once on a time, when the great minister held his Indiana pastorate, he determined to urge a crusade against gambling, and, in order to fortify himself on the subject intelligently, he called in the assistance of an old-fashioned poker-player, Colonel Alvord, who divulged the intricacies of the "trade" to the reverend neophyte.

—There was a small Presbyterian church in Nauvoo, Ill., the ancient seat of Mormonism, and prayer-meetings were held at the private houses. In the congregation was a man named Powers. Although having so strong a name, he yet had a weakness for sleeping during the services. In one of the prayer-meetings he was present, and, as usual, was asleep. It is reported that about one-third of the present senior class of Yale will study for the ministry.

—The *Congregationalist* comments upon a trade circular in an English paper, recommending "a very good black tea dust at 1s. 6d. per pound, well adapted for charitable purposes as a gift to the poor;" and adds that there is a great deal of this species of giving.

—The Evangelical Alliance's announcement for the annual week of prayer begins with January 7, that being the first Sunday in the year. The first day's subject is the Faith once Delivered to the Saints; the second, Thanksgiving; the third, Humiliation; the fourth, Prayers for Families and Colleges; the fifth, for All in Authority, and for Gods Aid in Resisting the Spread of Superstition, Infidelity, Intemperance, and other Immorality; the sixth, for the Church; the seventh, for a Large Outpouring of the Holy Spirit. Text for services on the 14th prox., Matthew vi. 10, "Thy kingdom come," etc.

The *Western Catholic* is responsible for the statement that "Shoo Fly" has been parodied for Sunday schools, after this fashion:

Sa-tan, don't bodder me—
Sa-tan, don't bodder me—
Sa-tan, don't bodder me—
For I belong to company G.

I hear, I hear, I hear,
I hear de organ's tones;
I feel, I feel, I feel
Religion in my bones!
Sa-tan, don't bodder me! &c.

WOOING.

A little bird once met another bird,
And whistled to her, "Will you be my mate?"
With fluttering wings she twittered, "How absurd,
Oh, what a silly pate!"

And off mate a distant tree she flew
To find contentment in its friendly rover,
And passed the hours slyly peeping through
At her rejected lover.

The jilted bird with drooping heart and strut,
Poured forth his grief all day in plaintive songs—
Telling in sadness to the ear of Spring
The story of his wrongs.

But little thought he, while each nook and dell
With the wild music of his plaint were thrilling,
That fearful breast with signs began to swell
Half pity and half willing.

Next month I walked the same sequestered way,
When close together on a twig I spied them;
And in a nest half hid with leaves they lay
Four little birds beside them.

Our maid, like moral in your ear I drop,
Wish lovers' bigos within their hearts you
please,
Fly out of sight and hearing; do not stop
To build under their eaves!

HOMESICK IN HEAVEN.

BY JULIA WARD HOWE.

Go see thine earth-born sisters—tell the Voice
That all obey—that they must meet their doom!
These only, while the home of Deathless Nations,
Smile heaven; ask them what their sorrows be.

And, when the secret of their grief they tell,
Look on them with thy mild, half-human eyes;
Say, what room was on earth? these have we filled!
So shall they feel their heartstrings break.

—Why then, apart—the swift-winged herald
Sent
To with affection's blending chorals wake
In storms of joy from all the heavenly choirs!

—Unto not thy sisters,—thou the answer hear:
Children of earth, our half-weaned nature
clings
To earth's fond memories, and her whispered
pangs;

For there we loved, and where we love is home,
Home that our feet may leave, but not our
hearts.
Though over us shine the jasper-lighted dome,
The chain half-lengthen, but it never parts!

Sometimes a sunlit sphere comes rolling by,
And then we softly whisper—*Can it be?*
And, leaning toward the silvery orb, we try
To hear the music of its murmuring sea;

To catch, perhaps, some flashing glimpse of
green
Or breathe some wild-wood fragrance wafted
through
The opening gates of pearl, that fold between
The blinding splendors and the changing blue.

—Nay, sister, nay! a single healing leaf,
Plucked from the bough of you twelve-fruited
tree,
Would soothe such anguish; deeper-stabbing grief
Has pierced thy throbbing heart.

—Ah! woe is me,

I from my stinging babe was rudely torn;
His tender lips a loveless bosom press;
Can I forget him in my life new-born?
O, that my darling lay upon my breast!

—And thou?

—I was a fair and youthful bride;
The kiss of love still burns upon my cheek;
He whom I worshipped, ever at my side,
Him through the spirit-realm in vain I seek.

Sweet faces turn their beaming eyes on mine;
Ah! not in these the wished-for look I read;
Still for that one dear human smile I pine;
Thou and none other!—in the lover's creed.

—And whence *thy* sadness in a world of bliss,
Where never parting comes, nor mourner's
fear?
Art thou, too, dreaming of a mortal's kiss
Amid the seraphs of the heavenly sphere?

—Nay, tax me not with passion's wasting fire;
When life's swift message set my spirit free,
Blind, lame, lone, I left my earthly mate sire;
My friends were many—he had none save me.

I left him, orphaned, in the starless night;
Alas! for him no cheerful morning's dawn!
I wear the ransomed spirit's robe of white,
Yet still I hear him moaning, *she is gone!*

—Ye know me not, sweet sisters! All in vain
Ye look your questions with your tearful eyes;
The flowers, once opened, may not bud again.
The *fruit*, once fallen, finds the stem no more.

Child, lover, sire—yea, all things loved below,
Pair pictures damasked on a vapor's fold—
Fade like the morning rose to flush the golden glow,
When the bright curtain of the day is rolled.

I was the babe that slumbered on *thy* breast,
—And, sister, mine the lips that called *thee*
bride.
Mine were the silvered locks thy hand caressed,
That faithful hand, my faltering footsteps
guided!

Each clinging form, frail vesture of decay,
The soul unclad forgets it once had worn,
Standing with the travel of the weary way,
And shamed with rents from every wayside
thorn.

To lie, an infant, in *thy* fond embrace;
To come with love's warm kisses back to *thee*;
To show *Time's* every grief and *Death's* a father's face,
Not heaven itself could grant, this may not be!

Then spread your folded wings, and leave to
earth
The dust, once breathing, ye have mourned so
long!
Till Love, new risen, owns his heavenly birth,
And sorrow's discords sweeten into song!

—*Atlantic Monthly for January.*

A MINER'S SECRET.

The Last Man in Mexican Camp.

Joaquin Miller in the January Number of Scribner's Monthly.

Mexican Camp was a nest of snow-white miners' tents huddled down in a dimple of the Sierras. If you had stood near the flagpole in the centre of the camp, on which the Stars and Stripes were raised or lowered on the arrival or departure of the Mustang express,—the only regular thread connecting the camp with the outer world,—and looked intently west, you might have seen on a day of singular clearness, beyond some new-born cities, the flash of the Pacific in the sun. At your back, mountains in white pine and cedar, then bald and gray with granite, basalt, and cinder, then white with everlasting snows, had made you feel strong and secure. If you looked in the several directions from the heads of men who knew for the time no other shelter; while at your feet in the gulch, and as far down as the eye could follow it, the little muddy stream struggled on through little fleets of tin and iron pans, great Mexican wooden bowls, and through cradles, toms, and sluices. You had seen long gray lines of Mexican mules stringing around the mountain trails, winding their sinuous way with heavy burdens; you had heard the shouts, spiced thick with oaths, of the tawny packers. You had heard the sound of the hammer and ax on every hand, for a new camp had been born, as it were, the night before, and th's was its first struggle-cry and reaching of un-certain hands. All day, on either side the stream, was a wall of men and machinery. The Mexican and the American were side by side that had been breast to breast at Monterey; the lawyer wrought beside his client; the doctor found his strong arm as much but the superior here to the dainty gentleman to whose wants he had once ministered.

That was a democracy pure and simple. Life, energy, earnestness, the whole beginning of a race in life in which all had an even start. What an impulse it was! It inspired the most sluggish. It thrilled the most indifferent—quickened and quickened the basest soul that was there. Mexican Camp has perished, but it has left its lesson—a verdict clear and unqualified in favor of the sturdy, honest, and self-reliant, without any recommendation of mercy to masters.

Each man, peer or peon, had six feet of ground. That was made a law at a miners' meeting held around the stump on which Jo was raised, at which Kangaroo Brown presided with uncommon dignity, considering his long term of service at Sydney, not to mention the many fellow-citizens he had in charge before leaving his native country at the county's expense, for his country's good. It was at first passed that a miner should hold five feet only, but a Yankee who had commonly rich claim moved a reconsideration, and, without waiting to get a second, made a speech and put his own motion. This was his speech and motion, delivered at the top of his voice: "Boys, I go yeu a foot better. Blast it, let's give a fellow enough to be buried in, anyhow. All those that say six feet make it manifest by saying 'aye.'"

There was a chorus. "The 'ayes' have it, and six feet is the law." The assistance of this meeting adjourned "sine die," and the convict Chairman descended from the pine-stump where he had stood in his shirt-sleeves, looking his pick and pan, and, divested of his authority as an honorable, laid his claim and put his back to the toil, as did the thousands of men around him.

Mexican Camp flourished like a palm for many years; then, like all placer-mining camps, it began to decline. The gold was washed from the best parts of the gulch, and the beginning of the end was by one, who returned to their homes in other lands, or retired to camps deeper in the mountains, as their fortunes directed. As the Saxon went with the Celestial came in, but gave no new blood to the camp. Vacant cabins and adobe chimneys stood all up and down the gulch, and lizards sunned themselves upon them undisturbed. The butcher, the great autocrat of the mining camp, went up once around with his laden mules twice a week instead of twice a day. A bad sign for the camp.

But there was one camp that was never vacant; it stood apart from town, on the brown hillside, and as it was one of the first, so it promised to be the last of the camp. It always had an up-hill-and-down look about it, and it was itself a low, suspicious-looking structure, that year by year sank lower as the grass grew taller around it, till it seemed trying to hide in the shadows. But but one occupant, a silent, selfish man, who never came out by day except to bury himself alone in his claim at work. Nothing was known of him, or his past, save the story that he had killed his partner in a gambling-house away back somewhere in '49. He was shunned and feared by all, and he appeared to seek and spoke to no one, except the butcher, the grocer, and express-man: all to these only briefly, on business. I believe, however, that the old outcast known as Forty-nine Jimmy did once go on to the bank and talked to the murderer at work in his claim. It was even said that Forty-nine was on fair terms with the dog at the door; but as this was ascribed by the man who kept the only saloon now remaining in Mexican Camp, and who was consequently an authority, the report was not believed.

This solitary man of the savage dog was known as "The Gopher." That was not the name given him by his parents; but it was the name Mexican Camp had given him, a generation before. And it was now the only name by which he was known. The amount of gold which he had hoarded and hidden away in that dismal old cabin, through years and years of incessant toil, was computed to be enormous.

Year after year the grass stole farther down from the hilltops, to which it had been driven, as it were, in the early settlement of the camp; at last it environed the few remaining cabins, as if they were besieged, and it stood up tall and undisturbed in the very doorways of the stores. Only now and times a day the smoke curled up from the Gopher's cabin, and the bull-dog kept unbroken watch and ward at the door.

A quarts load had been struck a little way farther up the gulch, and a rival town established. The proprietors named the new camp "Occidental," in the map of its founder of Mexican Camp, who always insisted he was born a gentle, called it "Hogem." It "stuck" like wax, and "Hogem" is the only name by which the little town is known to-day.

One evening there was considerable stir among the leisure classes of Hogem, as it was announced that the last saloon was to be removed to Hogem. A remonstrance was taken of; but when a man known as the "Judge," from his calm demeanor in the face of the gravest trouble, urged that the calamity was to be great after all, since each man could easily transport his blankets and frying-pan to the vacant cabins of Hogem, no more was said.

The next winter The Gopher was left entirely alone, and, in the January that followed, the grass and clover crept down, string and thick from the hills, and spread in a green sea across the unoccupied stretch of the once populous and prosperous Mexican Camp. Little gray horned-toads sunned themselves on the great flat stones that had covered fireplaces and hearths, and lizards clambered up and across the toppling and shapeless chimneys.

Some idlers sat of a night on the verandah of the store at Hogem, looking down the gulch as the manzanita smoke curled up from the Gopher's cabin.

A sailor broke silence: "Looks like a Peeler camp, a Sydney or San Johns."

"Robinson Crusoe—the last man of Mexican Camp—the last rose of summer." This was said by a young man who had sent some verses to the *Hogem Weekly*.

"Looks to me, in its crow's nest of chaparral, like the lucky ace of spades," added a man who sat apart contemplating the war upon the native hair of his forefinger.

The schoolmaster here picked up the ace of hearts, drew out his pencil, and figured rapidly.

"There!" he cried, flourishing the card, "I put it at an ounce a day for eighteen years, and that is the result." The figures astonished them all. It was decided that the old miner had at least a mule-load of gold in his cabin.

"It is my opinion," said the 'Squire, who was small in stature, and consequently insolent and impertinent, "he had ought to be taken up, tried, and hung for killing his partner in '49."

"The time has run out," said the Coroner, who came up, adjusting a tall hat in which he was evidently not accustomed, "the time for such cases, by the law made and provided, has run out, and it is my opinion it can't be did."

Not long after this it was discovered that The Gopher was not at work. Then it came out that he was very ill, and that old Forty-nine was seen to enter his cabin.

Early one frosty morning in the fall following, old Forty-nine Jimmy sat by the door of the only saloon at Hogem. He held an old bulldog by a tow string, and both man and dog were pictures of distress as they shivered from the keen cold wind that came pitching down from the snowy peaks. As I approached, the man shivered till his teeth chattered, and, clutching at his string, looked helplessly over his shoulder at the uncompromising barkeeper, who had just stepped out of and over the Sierras to a group awaiting him away in the East, to be found wearing patches on his clothes, and even patches on the patches; in fact, I have known many who, counting a quaint humor with economy, wore—neatly stitched on that portion of a certain garment most liable to wear and tear—the bottoms of old hats, and hand benches to sit upon—the last week's flour sack, bearing this inscription in bold, black letter, "Warranted superfine, 50 lbs." But Forty-nine had no patch, therefore no flour sack, *ergo*, no flour. The most certain sign of the total wreck of a California miner is the absence of top-boots. When all other signs fail, this one is infallible. You can tell, with tolerable certainty, in the placer mines, tell how a miner's claim is paying by the condition of his top-boots. Forty-nine had no boots. He had a pair of slippers improvised from "what had been," and between the top of these and the legs of his pantaloons there was no compromise across the naked, cold ground. These signs, together with a blue, buttonless blue shirt that showed his hairy bosom, a frightful beard, and hair beneath a hat that drooped like a wilted palm-leaf, were his passport to the confidence of Hogem.

I have noticed that those who stop, stand, and look longest at the tempting display of liquors in the bar-room windows, are those that have not a penny to purchase with. Perhaps there was something of this nature in old Forty-nine that impelled him to look again and again over his shoulder—as he chafed tighter to the tow-string—at the cinnamon-headed bottle-washer behind the bar at Hogem.

As I stood before this man, he turned his eyes from the barkeeper and lifted them helplessly to mine—

"Charlie is dead."

"Charlie who? Who is 'Charlie?'"

"Charlie Godfrey. The Gopher and here is his dog," and, as he spoke, the dog, as if knowing his master's name and feeling his loss, crouched close to the old man's legs.

A new interest in Hogem. A rumor of what you will of gold, whenever anyone shuts his eyes and turns forever from it, as if in contempt, for a day at least, he assumes a majesty proportionate with the amount he has left behind him and seems to despise.

The Coroner, who was a candidate for a higher office, marshalled the leading spirits of Hogem, and proceeded to the cabin where the dead man lay. He felt that his reputation was at stake, and, entering the cabin, said in a solemn voice, "In the name of the People's Court—gentlemen, will you be seated? Some one at the door, evidently not a friend to the Coroner's political aspirations, called out: "O, what a hat!" The officer was not abashed, but lowered his head, as if he touched the roof, and repeated, "In the name of the law, I take possession of this property." This time there was no response, and the Coroner, finding himself unopposed that The Gopher and all his gold were in the hands of the Coroner.

Standing there, the jury, under direction of the Coroner, gave in a verdict of death from general debility." Some one tried to bring the Coroner into contempt again, by after ward calling attention to the fact that the jury failed to swear the witness, but the officer replied: "It is not necessary in such cases by the law made and provided," and so was counted wise and correct.

They bore the body of the last man of Mexican Camp to the graveyard on the hill—maybe a little nearer to heaven. How odd, that nearly all graveyards are on a hill. The places of chief mourners were given to Forty-nine and the dog. Whether these places were given because Forty-nine was the only present acquaintance of the deceased, or whether the dog quietly asserted a right that no one cared to dispute, is not certain. Most likely it was one of those things that naturally, and therefore correctly, adjust themselves.

When these bearded men in blue shirts rested their burden at the open grave, they looked at each other, and there was no long pleasant pause. Perhaps they thought of the Christian burial service in other lands. Be that as it may, the service was quite unlike anything they had ever heard before. At last Forty-nine stole up close to the head of the grave, hesitated, lifted, and laid aside his old slouch hat, and, looking straight down into the earth, said, in a low and helpless way:

"Earth to earth, and dust to dust!" hesitated again, and then continued: "The mustard and the clover seed are but little things, and no man can tell the one from the other; yet bury them in the utmost parts of the earth, and each will bring its kind perfect and beautiful—and—and—must in a surely more than a little seed—and—and" here he broke down utterly, and knelt and kissed the face of the dead.

They stood away for a while, as if to console in the horizon, and then, without looking at each other, or breaking silence, lowered the unshapely box, caught up the shades, and found a positive relief in heaping the grave.

Then the Coroner, as in duty bound, or, as he expressed it, "as required by the law in such cases made and provided," directed his attention to a search for the buried treasure.

Yeast-powder boxes, oyster cans, and sardine boxes, old boots, and quicksilver tanks, were carried out to the light and inspected without results. "In the straw of the bunk," said the Coroner—and blankets, bunk, and straw were carried out to the sun; but not an ounce of gold. To make sure against the intrusion of the ill-disposed, the unwearied Coroner slept on the spot. The next day, the hearth was taken up carefully, piece by piece, but only crickets clad in black, and little pink-eyed mice, met the eager eyes of the men. At last some one suggested that, as the hard-baked earthen floor was the last place to look for gold, they look for hidden treasure in that which was probably the first and only place in which The Gopher had buried his gold. The thought made the Coroner enthusiastic. Before the end it came out to tell the truth, and the whole truth, he sent for whiskey also. By sunset, the entire earthen floor had been dug to the depth of a foot, and carried in baskets outside the door. Not a farthing's worth of gold was found. The next day the chimney was taken down. Lizards, nests of adobes, but nothing more. I am bound to say that, about this time, the memory of the man that fallen to the hill was held in but little respect, and that a good or bad name, as far as the ever-zealous Coroner was concerned, depended entirely on the results of the search. But one more thing remained to be broken up, and to remove the cabin. Sledged by stingy, lop-eared mules, it was soon levelled. Wood-rats, kangaroo-mice, horned-toads, a rattlesnake or two that had gone into winter quarters under the great logs, and that was all. Not an ounce of gold was found in the last cabin of Mexican Camp.

The fat was then stirred off to mining camps by which the little town is known to-day.

One evening there was considerable stir among the leisure classes of Hogem, as it was announced that the last saloon was to be removed to Hogem. A remonstrance was taken of; but when a man known as the "Judge," from his calm demeanor in the face of the gravest trouble, urged that the calamity was to be great after all, since each man could easily transport his blankets and frying-pan to the vacant cabins of Hogem, no more was said.

The next winter The Gopher was left entirely alone, and, in the January that followed, the grass and clover crept down string and thick from the hills, and spread in a green sea across the unoccupied stretch of the once populous and prosperous Mexican Camp. Little gray horned-toads sunned themselves on the great flat stones that had covered fireplaces and hearths, and lizards clambered up and across the toppling and shapeless chimneys.

Some idlers sat of a night on the verandah of the store at Hogem, looking down the gulch as the manzanita smoke curled up from the Gopher's cabin.

A sailor broke silence: "Looks like a Peeler camp, a Sydney or San Johns."

"Robinson Crusoe—the last man of Mexican Camp—the last rose of summer." This was said by a young man who had sent some verses to the *Hogem Weekly*.

"Looks to me, in its crow's nest of chaparral, like the lucky ace of spades," added a man who sat apart contemplating the war upon the native hair of his forefinger.

The schoolmaster here picked up the ace of hearts, drew out his pencil, and figured rapidly.

"There!" he cried, flourishing the card, "I put it at an ounce a day for eighteen years, and that is the result." The figures astonished them all. It was decided that the old miner had at least a mule-load of gold in his cabin.

"It is my opinion," said the 'Squire, who was small in stature, and consequently insolent and impertinent, "he had ought to be taken up, tried, and hung for killing his partner in '49."

"The time has run out," said the Coroner, who came up, adjusting a tall hat in which he was evidently not accustomed, "the time for such cases, by the law made and provided, has run out, and it is my opinion it can't be did."

Not long after this it was discovered that The Gopher was not at work. Then it came out that he was very ill, and that old Forty-nine was seen to enter his cabin.

Early one frosty morning in the fall following, old Forty-nine Jimmy sat by the door of the only saloon at Hogem. He held an old bulldog by a tow string, and both man and dog were pictures of distress as they shivered from the keen cold wind that came pitching down from the snowy peaks. As I approached, the man shivered till his teeth chattered, and, clutching at his string, looked helplessly over his shoulder at the uncompromising barkeeper, who had just stepped out of and over the Sierras to a group awaiting him away in the East, to be found wearing patches on his clothes, and even patches on the patches; in fact, I have known many who, counting a quaint humor with economy, wore—neatly stitched on that portion of a certain garment most liable to wear and tear—the bottoms of old hats, and hand benches to sit upon—the last week's flour sack, bearing this inscription in bold, black letter, "Warranted superfine, 50 lbs." But Forty-nine had no patch, therefore no flour sack, *ergo*, no flour. The most certain sign of the total wreck of a California miner is the absence of top-boots. When all other signs fail, this one is infallible. You can tell, with tolerable certainty, in the placer mines, tell how a miner's claim is paying by the condition of his top-boots. Forty-nine had no boots. He had a pair of slippers improvised from "what had been," and between the top of these and the legs of his pantaloons there was no compromise across the naked, cold ground. These signs, together with a blue, buttonless blue shirt that showed his hairy bosom, a frightful beard, and hair beneath a hat that drooped like a wilted palm-leaf, were his passport to the confidence of Hogem.

I have noticed that those who stop, stand, and look longest at the tempting display of liquors in the bar-room windows, are those that have not a penny to purchase with. Perhaps there was something of this nature in old Forty-nine that impelled him to look again and again over his shoulder—as he chafed tighter to the tow-string—at the cinnamon-headed bottle-washer behind the bar at Hogem.

As I stood before this man, he turned his eyes from the barkeeper and lifted them helplessly to mine—

"Charlie is dead."

"Charlie who? Who is 'Charlie?'"

"Charlie Godfrey. The Gopher and here is his dog," and, as he spoke, the dog, as if knowing his master's name and feeling his loss, crouched close to the old man's legs.

A new interest in Hogem. A rumor of what you will of gold, whenever anyone shuts his eyes and turns forever from it, as if in contempt, for a day at least, he assumes a majesty proportionate with the amount he has left behind him and seems to despise.

The Coroner, who was a candidate for a higher office, marshalled the leading spirits of Hogem, and proceeded to the cabin where the dead man lay. He felt that his reputation was at stake, and, entering the cabin, said in a solemn voice, "In the name of the People's Court—gentlemen, will you be seated? Some one at the door, evidently not a friend to the Coroner's political aspirations, called out: "O, what a hat!" The officer was not abashed, but lowered his head, as if he touched the roof, and repeated, "In the name of the law, I take possession of this property." This time there was no response, and the Coroner, finding himself unopposed that The Gopher and all his gold were in the hands of the Coroner.

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